

# DAILY REPORT

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## CARTER, GROMYKO QUOTED ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

OW261355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter lashed out at Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on the question of Soviet troop presence in Cuba in his speech at Queens College in New York yesterday, according to a report from that city. On the same day, the Soviet foreign minister denied the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba in his speech at the United Nations General Assembly. In answer to Gromyko's above-mentioned speech, President Carter pointed out: "It is a combat unit" of the Soviet Union despite the Soviet denial.

Carter said: "The United States will take appropriate actions if the status quo is not changed." As for the on-going negotiations with Moscow on the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba, he added: "I don't know whether we will be successful.... If we do not succeed, we will take appropriate action to change the status quo." "Cuba is a puppet of the Soviet Union...Cuba acts in effect as a Soviet surrogate around the world," Carter stated.

During the general debate at the United Nations General Assembly yesterday, Gromyko reportedly said that all comments on the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba were "propaganda" which "has no real basis and is founded only on inventions". He continued: "it is necessary to honestly admit the invented nature of this entire issue and close it." Apart from President Carter's rebuff, Gromyko's above-mentioned remarks also caused repercussions in the U.S. Senate. Assistant Democratic Leader Alan Cranston told reporters: "I do not believe the Russians when they say there are no combat troops in Cuba." Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Frank Church said that this matter could be "closed" only when President Carter was able to certify to the Senate his conclusion, based on the U.S. independent intelligence assessment, that "these Soviet combat forces are no longer in Cuba".

## DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN UN DELEGATE ON GROMYKO'S SPEECH

OW261246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, September 25, (XINHUA)--Exercising the right of reply, Jeat Chhon, representative of Democratic Kampuchea, repudiated the slanders and calumnies against his country by the Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko at the U.N. General Assembly's meeting this afternoon.

Jeat Chhon said it is only with the vast assistance and aid from the Soviet Union that Vietnam could continue its most heinous criminal acts against Kampuchea. "Without the support of the Soviet Union, the problem of Kampuchea should have already been solved, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea recovered, and security in Southeast Asia restored," he added. He said, "The Soviet Government at least gives three million dollars a day to Vietnam to massacre the Kampuchean people. To this very day, 500,000 Kampuchean people have been massacred. The Soviet Union is according the Vietnamese aggressors enormous aid in exterminating our people. This criminal assistance is not limited. It also includes active and direct participation of military advisers." He concluded by saying that "as a representative of a world major power, the foreign minister of the Soviet Union should not use the rostrum of the General Assembly to utter threats and slanders and calumnies against small countries and their peoples."



## UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES SITUATION IN INDOCHINA

OW270754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, September 26 (XINHUA)--The situation in Southeast Asia, particularly in Indochina, was one of the major topics in the last three days of general debate at the U.N. General Assembly. Vietnam's armed invasion of Democratic Kampuchea and its massive expulsion of refugees were deplored by many representatives both from the Third and Second World countries.

Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian minister for foreign affairs, pointed out that the continuing conflict in Kampuchea posed a threat to the peace and security of the ASEAN states and to the whole region of Southeast Asia. "In this deteriorating situation not of their own making, the people of Kampuchea must be allowed to determine their future by themselves. This must be made free of outside interference and influence," he said. Reaffirming the principles of respect for the independence and the sovereign right of all states in the region, he stressed the need to "reject any action by individual outside powers which is aimed at the creation of spheres of influence". Referring to the problem of the Indochinese refugees, the Indonesian foreign minister said, "The situation is further exacerbated by the fact that the refugees are not only a humanitarian concern but also pose questions of national security, containing at the same time potential threats to the political and economic stability of the region."

Carlos P. Romulo, foreign minister of the Philippines, drew attention to the fact that "The rampant country-wide famine in Kampuchea, the possibility of the revival of conflict in that country with the end of the monsoon, the threat of another massive tide of refugees as a result of both war and famine--these are problems which we cannot lightly dismiss and whose consequences, unless we act in time, can be far more terrible than we dare to imagine."

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda stressed, "The problem of Indochinese refugees is no longer solely a matter of humanitarian concern, but has become a destabilizing element in the Asian and Pacific region". Therefore, he said, "The Indochinese refugee problem cannot be solved in any real way unless the peace and stability of this region is assured." The only way to restore peace in Kampuchea, he noted, "is for all foreign forces to withdraw from Kampuchean territory so that the Kampuchean people may determine their own political future, free from any foreign intervention".

Frank H. Corner, secretary of foreign affairs of New Zealand, said, "There can be no justification for any government to send armed forces into another country against the will of its people. There is no justification for a government to drive out vast numbers of its own people to risk their lives on the high sea."

Speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community, Michael O'Kennedy, minister for foreign affairs of Ireland, expressed grave concern of the nine states of the community about the situation in Kampuchea. "A resolution of the political problem of Cambodia is essential to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia as a whole," he said, adding that "any such solution must be based on an independent Cambodia with a genuinely representative government, free from any foreign military presence".

Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said that Kampuchea was brutally invaded by the armed forces of Vietnam. The people of Kampuchea had the same right as any other to live in peace under a government freely chosen by themselves.

"Without a settlement in Cambodia, stability and peace in Southeast Asia will not be possible," he stressed. He also drew attention to the serious problem of export of refugees by the Vietnamese Government. The refugee influx posed problems for the ASEAN countries. "But the problem is likely to remain until the Vietnamese Government stops bearing down so harshly on elements of its population," he said.

Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and representatives of Canada, Papua New Guinea, Finland, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain and other countries also expressed serious concern about the worsening situation in Kampuchea resulting from the intensified Vietnamese aggressive acts in that country and continued export of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities. They stressed that there must be a solution in Kampuchea based on the principles of territorial integrity, non-interference and national sovereignty and appealed to the Vietnamese authorities to stop exporting refugees immediately and completely.

#### HAN NIANLONG MEETS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS AT UN

OW270734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, September 26 (XINHUA)--Han Nianlong, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, called on and had cordial conversations with Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and King of Jordan Husayn on separate occasions in New York this morning. Han Nianlong also paid a courtesy call on United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today. He also met the following foreign ministers: Andrew Peacock of Australia, Ebia Olewale of Papua New Guinea and Michael O'Kennedy of Ireland today. He met with Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi yesterday. Han Nianlong gave a dinner in honour of Salim Ahmed Salim, current president of the United Nations General Assembly, this evening.

#### INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACCORD SIGNED IN BEIJING

OW231557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--An agreement for cooperation on the conservation of wild living resources was signed here this afternoon between the Association for Environmental Sciences of the People's Republic of China and the World Wildlife Fund International.

The areas of cooperation stipulated in the agreement include exchanging visits, feasibility studies, information and materials; developing and carrying out appropriate cooperation projects to achieve conservation goals within China; and facilitating Chinese participation in appropriate international conservation activities.

The agreement was signed by Qu Geping, standing committee member of the council of the Association for Environmental Sciences of China, and Sir Peter Scott, chairman of the WWF's international board. Chairman Scott and members of the WWF delegation he is leading explained the contents and importance of the agreement at a press conference here this evening. The delegation, which arrived here on September 15, visited the Institute of Zoology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Beijing Zoo.

Li Chaobo, director of the Environment Protection Office of the State Council, met and entertained the delegation at a banquet. The delegation will shortly leave Beijing to visit the conservation area in the Changbai Mountains in northeast China's Jilin Province.

## MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH SOVIET LEADERS IN MOSCOW

OW212106 Beijing XINHUA in English 2102 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, September 20 (XINHUA)--Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn said today that the ASEAN nations, deeply concerned over the situation in Southeast Asia, are determined to work for the setting up of a peaceful, free and neutral zone in Southeast Asia. Speaking at a dinner given by Soviet Premier A. Kosygin in his honour, the Malaysian leader said, "Having joined no alliance, we strictly follow the policy of equa-distance which is not inactive, but active and realistic. In line with this policy, we are working hard to set up a political and economic order, so as to promote a universal peace and security." He said Southeast Asia "has again become an area of tension, conflicts and lack of stability". "We want peace and stability for the development of our economy and society. Malaysia is anxious that the present conflicts in Indochina which are destabilizing the region should be solved as quickly as possible," he noted.

In his speech, Kosygin urged the ASEAN countries to support Vietnam's "constructive steps" "to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all its neighbours". The Malaysian leader arrived in Moscow on September 18 for an official visit. Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Kosygin received him in the Kremlin today, and the two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations and major problems concerning the world today.

## PHAM VAN DONG DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR IRAQ

OW270352 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to a XINHUA report from Moscow, the Soviet TASS reports that Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong ended his official visit to the Soviet Union yesterday and left Moscow for Iraq. He arrived in the Soviet Union after attending the sixth conference of the heads of nonaligned countries in Havana and visiting a number of Latin American countries. The report noted that during his visit to the Soviet Union, Pham Van Dong and Soviet leader Kosygin discussed Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in various fields and exchanged views on a number of international issues of mutual concern. Kosygin reiterated that the Soviet Union would stand by its so-called internationalist duty to Vietnam. Both sides also declared their continued support for the Kampuchean puppet regime.

## GROMYKO, SUNAO DISCUSS JAPAN'S NORTHERN TERRITORIES

OW270344 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to a XINHUA report from Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko held talks in New York on 24 September. Sonoda strongly urged the Soviet Union to return the northern territories to Japan. Harping on the same old theme, Gromyko said that the Soviet Union would not change its clear stand and condemned Japan for heading toward militarism, thus threatening the good neighborliness between Japan and the Soviet Union. Foreign Minister Sonoda retorted that the people in Japan also worry about the strengthening of Soviet military forces in the Far East. He said: It is impossible for Japan to head toward militarism. The intelligence gathered by the Soviet Union to this effect is inaccurate.



## TOKYO PRESS REPORTS SOVIET MILITARY BUILDUP ON SHIKOTAN

OW261746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, September 26 (XINHUA)--U.S. Government sources have recently pointed out that the Soviet Union, in an attempt to strengthen its military resources in the region, has been building military installations on Shikotan Island in the past few months similar to those constructed in the Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands, reported the Japanese daily MAINICHI SHIMBUN from Washington yesterday.

KYODO reported this morning that Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira had told newsmen this morning that he had already heard that the Soviet Union was building military bases in Japan's inherent territory--the Shikotan Islands. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources confirmed the MAINICHI SHIMBUN report today. KYODO pointed out that ever since the end of the last world war, the Japanese Government had persistently requested the Soviet Union to return Japan's northern territories--the Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomai and Shikotan Islands. The Soviet Military installations on the Shikotan Island will "greatly impair future relations between Japan and the Soviet Union and the situation in the Far East", it commented.

## JAPAN SAYS USSR DIVISION IN OCCUPIED NORTHERN TERRITORIES

OW261747 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, September 26 (XINHUA)--Chief Secretary Akira Shoda and Councillor Hisashiko Okazaki of the Japanese Defence Agency told Japanese newsmen this afternoon that the Soviet Union has deployed a division of troops (10 to 12 thousand men) in the occupied Japanese northern territories with its command on the Etorofu Island. The two Japanese defence officials pointed out that the division is equipped with 260 medium tanks, 300 other military vehicles and SAM missiles etc.

## COMMENTARY ON SOVIET CLAIM OF PRC TROOPS AT KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

OW260843 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1647 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[XINHUA correspondent's commentary: "Such a Wonderful Assertion"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 September--In a commentary on international affairs, the Soviet Union's TRUD pompously made this wonderful assertion: "Massing troops along its borders with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, Beijing is prepared for a new aggression." People with some commonsense would know that China and Kampuchea are not contiguous and, therefore, have no common borders. Obsessed by an anti-China hysteria, the Soviet propaganda machine has gone so far as to say that Chinese troops are assembled on the borders of Kampuchea. This is indeed a precious piece of news.

Everybody knows that it is not China but Vietnam and Laos that have common borders with Kampuchea. As to "aggression," it is no others but Vietnam, the avaricious neighboring country, that has launched an aggression at Kampuchea. Vietnamese troops have long since ceased to "mass along the borders with Kampuchea," but have invaded deep into Kampuchean territory where they have rigged up a puppet region and have been acting as the overlord of the Kampuchean people. The international press has recently exposed the facts that Vietnam has increased its troops in Kampuchea to 20 divisions and is preparing "to launch a large-scale dry-season offensive against Khmer Rouge guerrillas." In the past few days, Soviet planes have been rushing arms to the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea and reports keep pouring out on Soviet advisers in Kampuchea being killed or wounded. It is against this background that the Soviet Union and Vietnam echo each other, lay smokescreens and spread the rumor that China is "menacing" Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in order to confuse public opinion.



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To cover up Vietnam's imminent dry-season offensive against Kampuchea, Soviet propagandists insist that China is massing troops on Kampuchean borders. Such rumor mongering only serves to reveal the Soviet anti-China strategists' deteriorating craftsmanship.

#### SOVIET SKATERS SEEK ASYLUM IN SWITZERLAND

OW251631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, September 25 (XINHUA)--Two famous Soviet skaters, Ludmila Belousova (female) and Oleg Protopov (male) have asked for political asylum in Switzerland, according to an announcement made by a spokesman of the Swiss Department of Justice and Police in Bern yesterday.

The Soviet couple of artistic skating were national champions of the Soviet Union for six times and world champions for four times between 1965 and 1968 and twice Olympic champions in 1964 and 1968. They were on tour of Europe. The Swiss official spokesman Ulrich Hubacher said that the Soviet skaters requested asylum last week. "This request is now under consideration by the government," he noted. UPI quoted Swiss Government sources as saying that it is likely that the asylum request will be granted.

#### XINHUA NEWSLETTER ON SOVIET INFILTRATION IN IBERIAN PENINSULA

OW261051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Newsletter: "Bear Tracks in the Iberian Peninsula" by XINHUA reporters Xiao Ziquan and Wang Zhigeng]

[Text] Lisbon, 23 September--Both Spain and Portugal are located in southwest Europe's Iberian Peninsula. With the Mediterranean Sea and the vast Atlantic Ocean lapping respectively at its southeastern and northwestern coasts, the Iberian Peninsula controls the strategic passage between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, as well as the sea lanes from northern and Western European countries to South America, West Africa, the Persian (Arab) Gulf and the Indian Ocean. It is of great strategic importance. In scrambling for hegemony in Europe, the polar bear has tried its utmost to carry out infiltration and all sorts of conspiratorial activities against these two Iberian countries.

According to Spanish press reports, the Soviet KGB has engaged in espionage activities in the Iberian Peninsula since the mid-1950's. This time can be divided into two periods: one before and the other after the establishment of relations between the Soviet Union and these two Iberian countries. KGB activities during the earlier period were carried out mostly outside the peninsula. The KGB sent over 100 special agents into France, Morocco and some Spanish or Portuguese-speaking countries to engage in activities dubbed "The Iberian Mission" or "The Iberian Operation." These special agents collected vital Spanish and Portuguese political, military and economic intelligence. Some agents, disguised as "reporters," "businessmen" or tourists infiltrated into these two countries to engage in direct or indirect espionage activities. For instance, the notorious (Victor Louis) was a KGB agent who gained entrance into Spain from a Latin American country using a false identity as a "reporter."

Ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Portugal and Spain--respectively in 1974 and 1976--the polar bear, taking advantage of the initiation of a "democratic process" in these two countries, has actively carried out infiltration, expansion and even armed subversion in these countries. Not long after the overthrow of the Portuguese dictatorial regime on 25 April 1974, the Soviet Union hastily established diplomatic relations with Portugal and sent it a huge diplomatic team.

The Portuguese press has disclosed that there were many KGB agents among the Soviet diplomats. After the restoration of relations with Spain in 1976, the Soviet Union also established a huge embassy there. The Spanish weekly CAMBIO-16 disclosed that the KGB installed sophisticated facilities in the Soviet Embassy in Madrid to secretly monitor all Spanish Army and U.S. Embassy communications systems. The same weekly also disclosed that 60 percent of Soviet personnel working in joint Spanish-Soviet companies and tourist agencies are KGB agents. The Spanish DIARIO-16 reports that the counterintelligence agency of the Spanish General Staff department "has obtained a namelist of about 100 Soviet KGB agents active in Spain." In recent years, four KGB elements have been deported by the Spanish Government. Two were disguised as "businessmen" so they could collect military intelligence. (Yuriy Bjuvalov), a member of the Soviet Permanent Trade Delegation in Madrid, was arrested and deported by Spanish authorities for collecting industrial intelligence for military use. (G. Sveshnikov) was arrested in suburban Madrid and deported for stealing secret Spanish national defense documents.

To build military bases on the Iberian Peninsula or for other ulterior motives, Soviet social imperialism requested the use of some Iberian ports. In January 1975, the Soviet Union requested the use of the central Portuguese port of Figueira Da Foz. In March the same year, it asked the Portuguese Government to provide harbor facilities in the Madeira Islands for Soviet "merchantman convoys." In 1976, the Soviet Union also asked Spain for the use of the Algeciras harbor near Gibraltar as a port of call for Soviet "merchantmen convoys." At the same time, under the pretext of a "scientific survey," the Soviet Union has spied upon Portugal's strategic Madeira and Azore Islands in the Atlantic. In January 1977, the Soviet "scientific investigation ship," "Akademik Kurchatov," berthed at an Azores port. In March 1979, the Soviet ambassador to Portugal formally requested the Portuguese Government for permission to carry out "scientific studies" in waters around the Madeira Islands by the Soviet "scientific survey ship" "Aurora."

These Soviet attempts have aroused the vigilance of the United States and other NATO nations. Authorities of the two Iberian Peninsula countries are also strongly opposed to these Soviet attempts. (Alberto Joao Yaldin), chairman of the autonomous district government of the Portuguese Madeira Islands opposes granting permission to Soviet ships. He pointed out that "this kind of vessel has always persistently carried out dubious activities to serve the hegemonic schemes of Soviet social imperialism and that activities by Soviet vessels in waters around the Madeira Islands will endanger the security of the autonomous district."

On 25 November 1975, the Soviet Union used pro-Soviet forces to launch a military coup in Portugal in a vain attempt to control Portugal at one stroke. But this scheme was met with prompt and forceful counterblows by the Portuguese Army and people and suffered total defeat. Since then, the Soviet Union has continuously changed its strategies regarding its conspiratorial activities. The Portuguese press points out that current Soviet activities in Portugal are characterized by the spending of vast sums of money to foster and buy agents and by the employing of these agents to infiltrate the country. Reports have disclosed that the Soviet Union is subsidizing and has controlled two Portuguese dailies, two weeklies and over a dozen specialized periodicals and that it has published local periodicals in some inland cities through its agents. The Portuguese paper MORNING POST reported on 8 August that beginning in 1975, the Soviet Union has four times sent money through a French bank to a certain Portuguese labor union to subsidize its activities. No matter how cunning it is, however the Soviet Union cannot deceive the Spanish and Portuguese authorities and their people. Contrarily, its criminal activities will only serve to stimulate their determination to oppose hegemonism. A Spanish friend said: "We do not want to see our fatherland become a center of international espionage, an arena for fierce beasts or the stage of a new world war." Portuguese President Eanes stated in November 1978: "We must unhesitatingly make our stand clear. We must be determined to oppose hegemonic attempts."

## SOVIET MILITARY USE OF WESTERN TECHNOLOGY NOTED

HK260400 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Yan Yuan [8746 0626]: "A Quiet Suicide?"]

[Text] As disclosed by The New York TIMES not long ago, CIA officials have proof that the Soviet Union has illegally adopted for military use the technology of the Kama automobile factory which was built with U.S. aid. This news immediately drew a good deal of attention.

According to reports, the advanced technology provided by the United States for the Soviet Kama automobile factory had never been put to use before. This factory can produce 250,000 multi-axle 10-ton trucks annually, which outstrips the production capacity of the entire U.S. heavy truck industry. The casting shop of the Kama factory is the biggest of its kind in the world and is highly modernized. It can produce no less than 350,000 diesel engines a year, approximately 50,000 of which will be installed in military vehicles. The Soviets are now making use of the technology provided by the United States in the production of armored carriers, tanks and heavy assault guns. In fact, the technology of the Kama factory has already been applied in manufacturing Soviet T-72 tanks which are now being deployed in central Europe.

It has long been an open secret that the Soviet Union has been making use of the civilian technology provided by the United States and other Western countries in its war industry, though never before on such a large scale. Examples of this are numerous. In 1964, a British company sold the Soviet Union an automatic heating and cooling device and other equipment for making synthetic resin, which is an essential raw material for the production of dynamite.

Besides applying Western technology in its war industry, the Soviet Union has also seized every opportunity to grab technological information in the name of "trade." Sometimes they have been able to obtain the information they wanted even without making any deals. The Soviets have often taken advantage of the American businessmen's wish to "make a big deal" to obtain technological information. For example, they once told the Americans that they planned to select an American company to help build the world's biggest jet aircraft factory in the Soviet Union. Upon completion, this factory would produce 100 planes a year, which would greatly surpass the Soviet Union's need for commercial aircraft. American aircraft manufacturers which were scrambling to grab the deal all sent confidential information regarding the manufacture of wide-cabin jet aircraft to the Soviets. When the Soviets had what they wanted, they denied ever having offered to buy wide-cabin jet aircraft from the United States and said they had never intended to manufacture such planes. The American businessmen were compelled to suffer in silence.

When business deals and cheating both proved to no avail, the Soviets could always turn to stealing as their last resort. At a French aircraft exhibition several years ago, a Soviet representative disgraced himself before the people because he was caught stealing a certain instrument.

Although it is obvious to all that the Soviets had been stealing Western technology in the name of "trade" to develop their war industry, the Soviet leadership and press still tried to give an extravagant account of their behavior by claiming that such "trade" will "strengthen the material base for peaceful coexistence" and is "a reliable factor in bringing peace for all mankind." Some Americans echoed this by saying that U.S.-Soviet "peaceful trade" can "soften" the Soviet Union and "bring the Soviet Union into the peaceful big family of civilized countries."



More and more people in the United States and other Western countries are beginning to doubt the "effect" of "peaceful trade." In 1976, Antony Sutton, a researcher of Stanford University's "Hoover Institute on War, Revolution and Peace," wrote a book entitled "A Quiet Suicide--U.S. Military Aid to Moscow," which discussed in great detail what the Soviet war industry had gained from Western technology. Based on an investigation of major technological processes and types of equipment employed in the Soviet industries, the author came to the conclusion that 90 percent of the technology now used in the Soviet Union came from the West. The Soviet Union "imported" basic knowledge from the West in every sphere of technology, from metallurgy and chemistry to inland transportation and weapon-making techniques. After studying in detail how the Soviets made use of the technology provided by the West in developing their war industry, the author said: "Detente," "peaceful trade" and the sophisticated technology which the West voluntarily handed over to the Soviet Union are now threatening the very existence of the West. The West has substantially raised the technological level of the Soviet Union and used its own technology to arm its enemy when "detente" was "in full bloom." Today, this enemy is using its formidable armed forces to menace the West. Professor Antony Sutton asked: Why do people who advocate "detente" shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to this fact?

Western "aid" has not only helped the Soviet Union to enlarge its arsenal but has created a strong rival. Professor Sutton cited the Soviet merchant fleet as an example. The huge Soviet merchant fleet is not only the principal rival of the West in maritime transport but has become an important force in the contention for world domination. The West equipped it. In 1972, the Soviet merchant fleet had 7,000 registered vessels, 68 percent of which were built with the help of foreign countries. Although the remaining 32 percent were built in Soviet shipyards, most spare parts were made in Western countries. As far as the diesel engines of these merchant ships are concerned, four-fifths are products of the West and only one-fifth is Soviet-made. Even the Soviet-made ones, however, are products of Western technology. Thus, the author said with deep feeling: "The continuous attempts at trying to soften the Soviet Government with material benefits has only created a formidable economic and military power which has set itself against the West everywhere."

The West has done a lot of foolish things like this. According to reports, the United States in 1972 sold 164 precision grinders of the "Sen-te-lin [2773 3676 2651] B [English]-type" to the Soviet Union for the production of small ball bearings which can be used in missile guidance systems. It is with the help of this kind of precision grinders that the Soviet Union produced large numbers of MIRV's capable of hitting the United States. If U.S.-Soviet trade had strengthened any "material base" at all, it was certainly not the "material base" for peaceful coexistence but the "material base" for Soviet expansion and contention for hegemony that was strengthened. This is a factor which abets war rather than one which promotes "peace for mankind."

On 15 August, the Los Angeles TIMES carried an article by Sean Randolph, deputy head of the national security research group of a House Republican investigation committee. In this article, Randolph said: Although it is the policy of the United States to prohibit any open sales of weapon systems to the Soviet Union, there have been a growing number of cases in recent years in which permission has been granted for the sale of dual-purpose (civilian and military) technology. The administration and certain sections of the American entrepreneur class often try to tone down the possibility that the sold technology would be used in the military field. He complained that the United States was being too naive in believing the Soviets' word about not using such technology for military purpose. He held that no matter how much immediate benefit U.S.-Soviet trade would bring, it was foolish to pursue a policy that would jeopardize the United States and its allies.

Professor Antony Sutton made this pointblank remark in the concluding paragraph of his book "A Quiet Suicide": The much advertised "peaceful trade" with the Soviet Union will not bring about detente. Instead, the West will only be paving the way to its own destruction, which is the same as quietly committing suicide.



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DENG YINGCHAO RECEIVES JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW241212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met with a 15-member delegation of representatives from the Friendship Society of Japanese Returnees From China,--Japanese who had worked in China before and after liberation, but who had since returned home. The delegation is led by the society's president, Yaichiro Hayashi, with Aiko Wako and Tadashi Hasegawa as its deputy leaders.

Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao extended a warm welcome to the Japanese friends on their visit to China. She said: "When in China, you made a great contribution to the Chinese cause of revolution and construction, and since returning home, you have done much for Sino-Japanese friendship. I am very glad to meet you today and express my sincere appreciation of your contribution."

The society was founded in 1977. Some members of the society took part in the Chinese war of liberation as well as in the subsequent effort for socialist construction. After 1953 they began to return to Japan to work for Sino-Japanese friendship there. At the meeting, Yaichiro Hayashi said: "Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao, you have taken the time to meet us although you are very busy, and we felt very honoured. We have special feelings for China." He hoped the friendship between the people of Japan and China would be transmitted from generation to generation, and that China would realize the four modernization as quickly as possible and become a power in the world. Present at the meeting was Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Sun Pinghua. The delegation arrived in Beijing on September 22 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION GIVES FAREWELL PARTY IN TOKYO

OW211928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, September 21 (XINHUA)--A farewell cocktail party was given here today by the delegation of the Chinese State Economic Commission led by its vice-director Ma Yi. Speeches were delivered at the party by Ma Yi and Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

The cocktail party was attended by Yaeji Watanabe, director-general of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, and Chinese ambassador to Japan Fu Hao. Since its arrival here on August 20 at the invitation of the Japanese association, the Chinese delegation has made friendly contacts with Japanese friends from the political and financial circles in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Ishikawa. It is scheduled to leave here for home on September 24.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CLOSES IN TIANJIN

SK241139 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 22 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the 15-day industrial and technical exhibition organized by the city of Kobe, Japan closed this afternoon in Tianjin.

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As usual in September, today is a fine, clear day in Tianjin. Green trees add to the scenery in the square of the Tianjin Museum of History. Amid the strains of music, (?Umeda Masafu), acting head of the Japanese Industrial and Technical Exhibition Delegation; [words indistinct], adviser to the delegation; (?Iwamura Takani), secretary general of the delegation; and other Japanese friends came to the front of the friendship tower and joined Wang Enhui, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Wang Ping, director of the Office of Foreign Affairs of the municipal revolutionary committee; and (Liu Wenqian), chairman of the Tianjin branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade in planting a fir tree symbolizing the friendship between the peoples of Tianjin and Kobe. Together they declared the exhibition closed. A cocktail party was held this evening at the Tianjin guest house to mark the close of the exhibition.

On 19 September vice chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, namely Yan Dakai, Zhang Huaian, Liu Gang, (Guo Churyuan), Wang Enhui and Li Zhongyuan, along with responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and the municipal trade union council, including Cao Zhongnan and Zhang Fuheng, visited the exhibition and called on the Japanese friends. They were warmly welcomed and cordially received by the Japanese friends.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VISITING PLA DELEGATION

OW240842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, September 24 (XINHUA)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the visiting friendship delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army this morning. The Chinese delegation is led by Xiao Hua with Xiang Shouzhi as deputy leader.

President Kim had cordial and friendly talks with the delegation. Present on the occasion were General O Chin-u, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, and Lt. General Yun Chi-ho, deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army. Present also were Chinese Ambassador Lu Zhixian and military attache of the Chinese Embassy Yu Kezhong.

STUDENT OPPOSITION TO PAK CHONG-HUI REGIME NOTED

OW201606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, September 20 (XINHUA)--Students of the Koryo University and the Seoul National University have held meetings to oppose the fascist rule of the Pak Chong-hui clique, according to a report from Seoul.

The report says that on the morning of September 18, over 100 students of the Koryo University held an anti-"government" meeting on their campus and distributed about 200 copies of a declaration for democracy and national salvation. They demanded the abolishment of the "revitalized system" and the release of the arrested students. They were brutally suppressed by the police, and some of them were arrested.

On September 11, about 500 students of the Seoul National University held a meeting on their campus for the similar purpose. After the meeting, they demonstrated around the campus and clashed with the police. 300 of them were arrested. On the evening of September 17 and on the morning of September 18, several hundred hand bills appeared on the campus of the Seoul University calling on more students to participate in anti-"government" activities.

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#### More Students Protest

OW221800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 South Korean students of Seoul University reportedly held a meeting and a demonstration against the fascist rule of the Pak Chong-hui clique on September 20, according to a report from Seoul. Around 13:00 hours that day, scores of South Korean students scattered leaflets entitled "1979 Declaration for Campus Democracy" "Declaration for Democracy and People" and "Declaration for Defence of Workers' Democratic Rights and Right to Existence" in the student hall of the University. They called on other students to join the anti-government rally. About 1,000 students met in front of the student hall and adopted these declarations which demand that the Pak Chong-hui clique guarantee democratic rights, set political prisoners free, put an end to the suppression of the New Democratic Party and rescind the fascist "emergency measures" against patriotic people and opposition political parties. A demonstration followed at the end of the meeting. The students came under attack by hundreds of "riot policemen", who threw tear gas bombs at the demonstrating contingents. The students pelted the policemen with stones. A number of students were carried away aboard police cars.

#### Suppression of Students

OW261307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, September 26 (XINHUA)--The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea yesterday denounced the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for suppressing the students' just struggle for democracy, according to KCNA. A press release of the committee said that the South Korean rulers put down with fixed bayonets the struggle of students of Kyongbuk and Kyemyong universities in Taegu for democracy some time ago and, in the wake of this, brutally suppressed the students in Seoul. This is an unpardonable challenge to democracy and patriotism. It pointed out, students of Seoul University could no longer remain indifferent to the reality in South Korea, where the elementary democratic and civil rights are stamped out, the opposition parties are not allowed even to discuss the reunification problem, the economy has gone bankrupt and the people are in the depths of destitution owing to the anti-popular, anti-national crimes of the fascist rulers.

The valiant struggle of the Seoul University students, it added, is a righteous one reflecting the urgent demand of the South Korean people in general. It said that the suppression of the struggle once again shows clearly that the puppet clique's "Yusin system" is an out-and-out undemocratic fascist system trampling underfoot the freedom of the South Korean people, and is an anti-national and splittist system opposing the peaceful reunification of the country.

#### MONGOLIAN RAILWAY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HOHHOT

SK211021 Hohhot Nei Monggol Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 79 SK

[Text] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO, the 1979 regular meeting of the Committee of Sino-Mongolian Border Railway Federation was held in Hohhot Municipality on 18 September. A seven-member railway delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia headed by (Hai-lun-no-no-fu), first deputy director of the Ulaanbaatar Railway Bureau, arrived in Hohhot municipality by train on the morning of 18 September for attending the meeting. All the members of the railway delegation of our country headed by (Fang Hongji), director of the Hohhot Railway Bureau, welcomed them at the station.



## SRV CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER AREA

OW270914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--Van Tien Dung, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, and a group of Vietnamese officers arrived at Choam Khsan of Preah Vihear Province of Kampuchea, an area bordering on Thailand, on September 15 by helicopters, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. The broadcast said the arrival of Van Tien Dung at the Kampuchean-Thai border area is closely connected with the large-scale offensive to be launched by the Vietnamese authorities in the forthcoming dry season.

## CAPTURED SOLDIER ON SOVIET, SRV ACTIVITIES IN KAMPUCHEA

OW260958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0940 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--A Vietnamese soldier recently captured by Kampuchean guerrillas disclosed that the Soviet Union and Vietnam are stepping up the transportation of arms and ammunition to Kampuchea, says Radio Democratic Kampuchea. The soldier said that both the airforce and the navy in Vietnam and Kampuchea are controlled by the Russians. Soviet military planes have kept transporting large quantities of weapons, ammunition and foodgrains from Vietnam to Battambang and Siemreap in Kampuchea, while Soviet warships are delivering large quantities of weapons and ammunition from the Soviet Union and Vietnam to Kompong Som. Soviet warships are lying at anchor in Cam Ranh Bay, he added.

The soldier, Thai Ping Nguy, is from Saigon. He enlisted last March 26 and was flown to Siemreap on a Soviet plane in early August. He was taken prisoner in the mountains near Lovea, Mongkol Borei District. He often saw the killing of Kampuchean inhabitants and draught animals by Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea, he said. These soldiers looted the property and foodgrains of the local people and committed raping. They persecuted Kampuchean suspected of helping the guerrillas. Nguy said that Vietnam is short of foodgrains, especially rice. There is a dire shortage of commodities in Saigon and prices are very high. Some commodities are only available to cadres from Hanoi. Most of the Vietnamese people are discontented with the Hanoi authorities, he stressed.

## THAI GOVERNMENT TO STOP SOVIET USE OF THAI AIRSPACE

OW270906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 27 (XINHUA)--Air Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai minister to the Prime Minister's Office and general secretary of the National Security Council, said yesterday that the Thai Government has decided to stop all Soviet cargo planes from using Thai airspace on flights to Indochina, reported the Thai paper NATION REVIEW here today. He said that the decision was made by the Cabinet during its weekly meeting on September 25. The Cabinet, Sitthi said, had appointed a special committee to supervise the use of Thai airspace by foreign aircraft in the future.

He said that the Soviet Union whose national airline Aeroflot maintains two commercial flights in and out of Bangkok weekly had increasingly demanded additional overflights during the past few weeks. It was reported that the Soviet Union might have been using its civil transport planes for military purposes. The Thai military discovered that some Soviet planes flew very low in order to avoid the Thai radar system and did not follow the regular routes. Some Eastern European countries including East Germany and Bulgaria had also sought permission from the Thai Government for their planes to overfly Thailand to Kampuchea. Their requests had been turned down by the Thai side.



## REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GRAND DUKE JEAN OF LUXEMBOURG TO PRC

## Meeting With Ye Jianying

OW261749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met their royal highnesses Grand Duke Jean and the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, foreign trade and cooperation, was present on the occasion.

Chairman Ye extended a warm welcome to Grand Duke Jean and the grand duchess on their first visit to China. He said that relations between China and Luxembourg had grown satisfactorily since their establishment of diplomatic relations. Grand Duke Jean responded: "It is for this reason that we have chosen the best season of the year to visit China." He thanked Chairman Ye for meeting them. At the end of the meeting, Chairman Ye Jianying, Vice-Premiers Li Xiannian, Geng Biao and Kang Shien and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Ngapo Ngawang Jigme posed with the distinguished guests for a souvenir picture.

## Banquet With Li Xiannian

OW261926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--The State Council gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People this evening in honour of His Royal Highness Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and her royal highness the grand duchess. Among those who joined the distinguished guests from Luxembourg were Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei; Vice-Premier Geng Biao and his wife Zhao Lanxiang; Vice-Premier Kang Shien; Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ngapo Ngawang Jigme; Foreign Minister Huang Hua; Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang; and Minister of Metallurgical Industry Tang Ke. Vice-Premier Li Xiannian presided over and spoke at the banquet.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li noted that the visit to China of their royal highnesses marked a new development in the friendly relations between China and Luxembourg. He acclaimed the long and unyielding struggle waged by the people of Luxembourg in winning and safeguarding national independence and resisting external annexation and aggression. After the Second World War, the Chinese vice-premier noted that "the people of Luxembourg speedily healed the wounds of war through their arduous labour and achieved commendable successes in developing modern industry, agriculture and science and technology." He added: "The steel industry of Luxembourg is known for topping the world with its per capita output. As an important financial centre in Europe and the site of several institutions of the European Community, Luxembourg today occupies an important place in the economic and political life of Europe. In world affairs, Luxembourg has always worked for the cause of unity among the West European countries in order to strengthen their position and has made unremitting efforts to reinforce the defence of Western Europe and safeguard European peace and security. All these achievements won by Luxembourg has proved that no matter whether a country is big or small it has its own merits and advantages and can just as well play a positive role on the international scene."

Vice-Premier Li Xiannian pointed out that the difference in social system between China and Luxembourg does not hinder the development of their friendly relations of cooperation and that on the basis of mutual respect and support, China and Luxembourg had enhanced their friendly cooperation. "We are happy to note that on this basis, China-Luxembourg relations have developed satisfactorily in recent years," he said. "We are convinced that the current visit by their royal highnesses the grand duke and the grand duchess will surely write a new chapter in the history of China-Luxembourg friendship and cooperation."

Referring to China's economic construction, the Chinese vice-premier said: "We will as always take self-reliance as the main feature of our policy for construction and at the same time develop foreign trade, introduce advanced foreign technology and make use of foreign funds. In the development of industry, Luxembourg has a good deal of experience which is worthy of our study. I am confident that as our national economy grows steadily, the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries will surely be further developed."

In reply, Grand Duke Jean hailed the growth of Luxembourg-China relations. He paid tribute to Mr. Adolphe Franck, president of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association, for his outstanding contribution in bringing the two countries together over the past 30 years. "Today's meeting symbolizes the amity of our two peoples and their sincere desire for cooperation," the grand duke said. "Looking to the future, I can say without hesitation that numerous omens indicate that this cooperation can be developed. It is my ardent desire that my visit will give a new impetus to this cooperation."

Despite the differences between the two countries in structure and dimension, the grand duke remarked: "There exist undoubtedly political premises for harmonious development of the relations between our two countries. "What brings us together is fundamentals: Luxembourg, like China, eagerly aspires to a world equilibrium which will permit them to live in peace without having to defend themselves against external constraint."

"For China the last century was an unhappy period full of foreign interventions and internal troubles. It was terminated under the leadership of the builders of modern China, inspired and guided by the great Mao Zedong, who were able to take the destiny of their country into their hands again under new circumstances which promise for the present and once again for the future. "For Luxembourg, too, the last century was marked by foreign invasion and domination. The new departure for our country is characterized by the abandoning of the policy of neutrality which proved to be ineffective and by active participation in the efforts to integrate itself with a more extensive ensemble, with BENELUX at first and then with the European Community. The Atlantic Alliance is the guarantee of our security."

"The methods our two countries use to achieve their political objectives are different. Their objectives are similar. They mean to be able to live according to the fashion chosen by ourselves and not according to the fashion imposed by others. "I am glad to note the numerous links that exist between us and that will undoubtedly multiply in the future. We are moved in that direction by our interest, and above all by the friendship between our two peoples, so different in many respects and yet so close in their fundamental aspirations," the grand duke stated. He concluded by expressing the hope for a reinforcement of the sincere collaboration between the two peoples."

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Among the guests at the banquet were Gaston Thorn, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, foreign trade and cooperation, Adolphe Franck, founder of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association, and other members of the grand duke's party. Also attending were Carlo Ketter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Luxembourg Embassy here, noted Luxembourg pianist Florence Soongkin Wong who is now on a performance tour of Beijing, and other Luxembourg residents in Beijing, and J. Dolleman, Dutch ambassador to China, and Raoul Dooreman, Belgian ambassador to China. Among those present were leading members of government departments, the National Women's Federation, the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg Kang Maozhao.

#### Wreath-Laying at Mao's Memorial

OW270727 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and the grand duchess paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong at his memorial hall here this morning. The royal couple laid a wreath in front of the statue of Chairman Mao. Present on the occasion were Deputy Prime Minister Gaston Thorn and other guests from Luxembourg who are accompanying the grand duke and duchess on their visit to China. Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Song Zhiguang was on hand.

#### PRC NAVY DELEGATION LEAVES LONDON FOR HOME

OW251320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] London, September 25 (XINHUA)--A Chinese Navy delegation led by Liu Daosheng, first deputy commander of the navy, left here for home today at the conclusion of a two-week visit to Britain. During the visit, Liu Daosheng called on Sir Terence Lewin, chief of Defense Staff of Britain and admiral of the fleet, and Lord Strathcona, minister of state for defense, on separate occasions.

The Chinese delegation attended the royal naval equipment exhibition in Portsmouth, a famous naval base on the south coast of Britain. They also visited H.M. Naval Base Devonport, the Britannia Royal Naval College, H.M.S. Sultan, a training center of the Royal Navy in Gosport and other Royal Navy installations. Ke Hua, Chinese ambassador to Britain, gave a reception last night in honor of the delegation. The Chinese delegation arrived here on September 9 at the invitation of the Defense Department of Britain.

#### RETIRED PRG ARMY GENERAL LEAVES GUANGZHOU FOR HOME

OW211358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)--West Germany's retired army General Ernst Ferber and his party left Guangzhou for home this morning. General Ernst Ferber and his party arrived in China on September 4 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Armymen's Association of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, met and feted them in Beijing. The guests also visited Xian, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.



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ALBANIAN POLITBURO MEMBER HYSNI KAPO DIES

OW260902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tirana, September 25 (XINHUA)--Hysni Kapo, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, died of illness in Paris on September 23 at the age of 64 after his failure to respond to medical treatment, according to Albanian press reports today.

PRC OFFERS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SVOBODA

OW260830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--Zhang Haifeng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, this morning went to the Czechoslovak Embassy here to express his condolences on the death of General Ludvik Svoboda, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and former president.

CEAUSESCU REMARKS ON WORLD ISSUES NOTED

OW231920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, September 23 (XINHUA)--Big power rivalry for spheres of influence is steadily growing, so is the struggle waged by the peoples for independence and the complete elimination of the imperialist and colonialist policies of domination and dictate, pointed out Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in a recent interview with a Mexican TV station.

According to Romanian press reports, Ceausescu said that the people of various countries should get united to work for the institution of the policy of new democracy, which finds it necessary to put an end to force and the policy of force and ensure the solution of the energy issue, especially the oil issue, on a new and just basis. The Romanian president held that economic crisis, energy crisis and oil crisis constitute the root cause of certain tense situation in the international life. Economic crisis is closely related to the existing unjust relations in the world. Therefore, a way out of this state of affairs lies in the establishment of new relations the basis of which is full equality and justice with fair prices for raw materials and industrial products. Referring to his country's relations with Mexico, Ceausescu said that since 1975, bilateral economic exchanges have grown nearly fivefold. The stand of the two countries on international issues is the same or very close.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS ON AFRICA, NONALIGNED MOVEMENT, EUROPE

OW251619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, September 25 (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed recently that "Romania firmly supports the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle for full independence and firmly supports the people in southern Africa in their struggle against apartheid and racialism."

President Ceausescu made the statement in an interview with Joseph Kamuzora, chief editor of the Tanzanian weekly THE NEW OUTLOOK, on August 31. The full text of the speech was carried in today's newspapers here. The president pointed out that Romania gave importance to the building of good relations with the African countries. As a result, Romania now maintained economic and political ties with 49 African countries.



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On the non-aligned movement, President Ceausescu said that Romania attached importance to the movement. He said that the movement should maintain unity among its member states on the basis of respecting their own social systems and independent policies.

As for security in Europe, the Romanian president stressed, "It should be considered that the two confronting military blocs have massed the world's largest number of troops with the hugest arsenals including nuclear weapons." "Therefore," he said, "the struggle for security in Europe is part of the struggle for disarmament, the building of a new economic order, detente, the independence of the people of various countries and peace."

CCP DELEGATION IN ROMANIA RECEIVED BY NICULESCU

OW221227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, September 22 (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese delegation of party workers led by Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, was received here yesterday by Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party who is also the country's deputy prime minister and minister of finance. The two sides expressed in their talks satisfaction over development in the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and wished further growth in these relations. Comrade Niculescu told the Chinese delegation about their work in implementing Romania's new economic and financial system and their achievements in socialist construction.

PLA DELEGATION RECEIVED IN ROMANIA

OW221225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, September 22 (XINHUA)--Lieutenant-General Gheorghe Gomoiu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Armed Forces, received and gave a dinner yesterday for the delegation of vacationing Chinese People's Liberation Army officers headed by Huang Yukun, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department and Zhou Chunlin, vice-commander of the P.L.A. Nanjing units. The occasion was marked by warm friendship. The delegation arrived here for a vacation and a visit on September 20.

ROMANIAN MILITARY GROUP VISITS NANJING

OW251822 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] A military officers' vacationing group headed by the Romanian Defense Ministry's Chief of Medical Services Maj Gen Alexandru Popescu arrived in Nanjing by a special plane from Hangzhou at noon on 21 September and left for Guangzhou by plane on the morning of 24 September. During their stay in Nanjing, the Romanian comrades, accompanied by Deputy Commander Zhan Danan, Deputy Chief of Staff (Zhao Jun) and (Jiang Wence), visited a certain unit of the Nanking PLA units where they were warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters. They watched a demonstration of military skills staged by the fighters there.

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IRANIAN FORCES PUT ON ALERT: 18 KURDS KILLED IN CLASH

OW251651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, September 25 (XINHUA)--Iranian armed forces at six points along the western borders of Iran have been put on the alert, the PARS NEWS AGENCY reported. Commander of the Kermanshah area gendarmerie Colonel Akhiani told PARS yesterday that the forces had been put on the alert following rumours that guerrillas from the banned Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) were preparing for a winter onslaught. Akhiani said border troops have been reinforced and ordered to "forcefully crush the invaders and counterrevolutionaries." According to a report from Kermanshah, 18 armed Kurds were killed in a two-hour clash with gendarmerie forces at the border post of Shoushami last Sunday night.

Interior Minister Hashem Sabaaghian announced yesterday that following an order by Iranian leader Khomeyni all KDP members will be pardoned provided they turn in their weapons. Emphasizing that the amnesty did not cover the KDP leaders, he instructed all revolutionary courts and guards to "strictly observe the imam's order." Meanwhile, more than 1,000 demonstrators yesterday called for the withdrawal of all non-Kurdish revolutionary guards from Mahabad, guards operations Commander Solani told the Tehran TIMES last night. The agents of the KDP distributed handbills in the town threatening that anyone who surrendered their arms would be killed, Solani said.

IRAN NAVY HOLDS EXERCISES IN GULF

OW241305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, September 24 (XINHUA)--Iran's first naval manoeuvres after revolution took place yesterday in the Persian Gulf, in the general area of the Straits of Hormuz, KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL reported today quoting informed sources. The five-day sea exercises were ordered by the commander of the navy, Admiral Ahmad Madani, to test the ability of Iran's naval task force to defend the country's shores and vital oil installations and terminals.

In yesterday's naval exercises, destroyers, missile carrying patrol boats, frigates, hovercraft and landing craft took part. Several battalions of commandos joined the exercises with the air force providing air cover. The manoeuvre will precede a combined sea and air exercise which will follow next month with the participation of marines, green berets and airborne divisions. Madani has made it clear that the war exercises will be an "all-Iranian" affair and that, unlike the past, units of outside powers or of the littoral states will not take part, neither will there be outside observers.

INTERVIEW WITH IRANIAN RELIGIOUS LEADER QUOTED

OW261257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, September 25 (XINHUA)--Iranian religious leader Shari'atmadari has said that the "supra-authority" theologian, mentioned in Article 5 of the proposed constitution, must not intervene in the affairs of a president elected by the people, according to the paper KAYHAN (INTERNATIONAL) today. In an exclusive interview with the newspaper at his spartan Qum residence on September 21, the religious leader said: "The theologian's role is not a conflicting one with that of the president. The president has his own duties because the people choose him... The theologian must not intervene in the affairs of someone that the people have chosen."

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On Kurdistan, he said that "it is the villages, mountainous areas, the passes and surrounding regions which are the sources of problems." Therefore, he feared that the problem of Kurdistan might turn out to be a long-drawn-out war. Pointing out that "our internal situation is not good", he said that some Western reports about the disorder in Iran "may be with ill intent, but some of the things are said because we may have given them an excuse. (There are) some things that even we, the people, complain about, (so) it is natural that the outside world would complain about them too."

IRANIAN OIL COMPANY DIRECTOR RETURNS TO WORK

OW261936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tehran September 26 (XINHUA)--Hassan Nazih, managing director of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), who refused to return to office yesterday, declared that he would not resign from his position and returned to his office on the same day, Tehran TIMES reported today. Nazih declared earlier yesterday that he would quit his office on hearing remarks by Shehaboddin Eshraqi, son-in-law of Iran's religious leader Khomeyni, that it was not Nazih but Prime Minister Bazargan who enjoyed the support of Khomeyni. Nazih said in an interview with Tehran TIMES that he enjoyed the "backing of the government, the NIOC workers and the people in general" and had no reason to leave his job. He added that he had been told by Bazargan not to resign, and he obeyed his instructions.

KUWAITI MINISTER CITED ON BIG-POWER PRESSURE

OW221944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Kuwait, September 22 (XINHUA)--Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn has told reporters that "big power rivalry in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world is primarily aimed at the realization of economic control," according to the Kuwaiti paper AL SIYASSAH here today. The Kuwaiti minister called on all countries to get united to meet challenges from big powers. He said: "All countries must guard against these challenges and pressure.... It is necessary for the small countries to further close their ranks and pool their manpower and material resources in the interests of their people. They should keep in contact, practice mutual benefit and insure the full utilization of their own efforts." He expressed welcome to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's forthcoming visit to Kuwait.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS OUTGOING YAR ENVOY

OW261243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Muhammad Abdul Uthman, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Yemen to China, who will soon leave for home at the end of his term of office.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS YAR ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW261759 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--Muhammad Abdul Uthman, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to China, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 17th anniversary of the September 26 Revolution of the Yemen Arab Republic.



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Among the guests were Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, and his wife He Liliang, He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, He Biao, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of government departments and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

PLA OFFICIALS ATTEND RWANDA-HOSTED BEIJING BANQUET

OW201730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)--Lieutenant-Colonel Serubuga Laurent, leader of the Rwandan military mission and deputy chief of staff of the Rwandan Armed Forces, gave a return banquet here this evening. Among the guests were Chi Haotian, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Yang Guoyu, deputy commander of the navy, He Tingyi, deputy commander of the air force, and Xiao Xuanjin, deputy commander of the Beijing units.

Lieutenant-Colonel Serubuga Laurent and Deputy Chief of General Staff Chi Haotian toasted the positive contribution made by the mission's current visit to mutual understanding and friendship between the people and armed forces of China and Rwanda. Rwandan Ambassador to China Nyandwi Tharcisse was present on the occasion.

Today, the Rwandan military mission, accompanied by deputy commander He Tingyi, visited an aviation school in Shijiazhuang and watched a demonstration flight. The Rwandan mission is to leave here tomorrow on a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS GUINEA-BISSAU AMITY GROUP

OW211000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met here this morning with a friendship delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The delegation is led by Paulo Correia, member of the Executive Committee of the Supreme Council of the Struggle of the African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and minister of the freedom fighters of the fatherland.

At the meeting, the hosts and guests had a friendly talk. Minister Correia said: "Our current visit has strengthened friendly relations and cooperation between the people of Guinea-Bissau and China. These relations were established when our struggle started. In the coming struggle, we need to strengthen cooperation with China in all fields." He wished the Chinese people still greater successes. Vice-Premier Chen Muhua said: "Our two countries are far apart, but the friendship between the people of the two countries is deep. We should support each other, learn from and help each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and in the cause of building our countries." Present at the meeting was vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Luo Shigao.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on September 6. Vice-President Luo Shigao gave a banquet in honor of the delegation on September 7. The delegation visited Chongqing, Wuhan and Shanghai.

## PENG ZHEN ADDRESSES NATIONAL PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

OW262106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 26 September--The National Conference of Directors of Provincial, Municipal and Autonomous Regional Public Security Bureaus was concluded on 23 September. On the basis of studying and discussing the question on the criterion of truth and following a correct ideological line, the conference studied in particular the question on how public security work can meet the needs of the shift of emphasis of the party's work and safeguard the building of the four modernizations.

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and director of the Legislative Affairs Commission under the NPC Standing Committee, spoke at the meeting. First of all, Comrade Peng Zhen discussed the question on the criterion of truth. He said that to persist in taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth is not a new question, still less "chopping down the banner," but is to restore the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, which Comrade Mao Zedong had consistently advocated. Seeking truth from facts and proceeding with everything from reality is precisely the most fundamental part of Mao Zedong Thought. As early as 1930 Comrade Mao Zedong wrote "Down With Book Worship," which together with "On Practice" written in Yanan and the report made at the Yanan party school on the consolidation of style of study, style in party relations and style of writing, discussed essentially the question on seeking truth from facts and practice being the only criterion for verifying truth. Therefore, to persist in taking practice as the only criterion for verifying truth is to uphold the banner of Mao Zedong Thought in a true sense.

Touching on the class situation in present-day China, Comrade Peng Zhen said that in discussing class, Marxism-Leninism always stresses the class economic base. In the light of this fundamental view, the exploiting class has long disappeared in China. But remnants of the class remain. Though the targets of the dictatorship of the proletariat are small in number, they still have enormous capacity for maneuver. Therefore, comrades engaged in public security work must heighten their vigilance and must never be negligent.

Discussing the question on the legal system, Comrade Peng Zhen explicitly pointed out that without the socialist legal system there can be no socialist democracy. Democracy must be guaranteed by the legal system. He said that the public security organizations possess weapons: one is law and the other the people. The public security cadres and police must study the enemy, the law and the party's principles and policies and rely on the masses. They must apply the law as skillfully as they use a pen.

Comrade Zhao Cangbi, public security minister, stressed in his closing speech the necessity for all public security organizations to continue to conduct in-depth study and discussion on the question on the criterion of truth.

In discussing public order, Comrade Zhao Cangbi said that in general public order is good. However, the number of criminal cases is fairly large in some big and medium-sized cities, areas along railways and factories and in mining areas. People have made many complaints about this. It is imperative to take all effective measures to solve serious criminal cases as quickly as possible and deal resolute blows at sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries, special agents and other criminals. It is also necessary to do a good job in crime prevention and restore and strengthen grassroots and basic work.

Comrade Zhao Cangbi said that one cardinal principle in succeeding in public security work is to uphold the mass line under the leadership of party committees. Public security organizations must firmly support and protect the enthusiasm of the masses in combating various criminal activities. It is necessary to pay attention to the masses and do things for them. It is also necessary to revive and promote such good practices as "cherish-the-people month," calling on each household to check with its occupants, providing people's opinion boxes, holding regular meetings to report to the masses on work in their district, accepting the masses' criticism and surveillance and saluting the people before correcting any violation of rules and regulations by them, practices which were praised by the people in the past.

Comrade Zhao Cangbi stressed that public security organizations are at the forefront of law enforcement agencies and must take the lead in enforcing the law. In the 3 months from now until the criminal law and criminal procedure law come into effect, public security organizations at all levels must continue to organize cadres and police to study well these two laws and raise their consciousness in acting strictly according to the law.

The conference was very successful. It discussed both principles and specific matters. The participants have enhanced their understanding of the great importance of the discussion on the criterion of truth and the dialectical relationship of the questions on the class situation and major contradictions in present-day China, the necessity of shifting the public security work to safeguarding the four modernizations as the central task, democracy and the legal system and democracy and the dictatorship. During the conference the participants emancipated their minds and made many good suggestions concerning how to complete the shift of the focus of public security work, including some readjustments in policies and measures.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES ROLE OF PARTY MEMBERS

HK260850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 79 p 2 HK

[Article by Commentator: "Give Full Play to the Vanguard and Model Role of Communist Party Members"]

[Text] We are now facing a great historical turning point. The present situation demands that we consolidate and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity, shift the work focus smoothly and march toward the goal of building our country into a modern and powerful socialist power. All the Communist Party members and particularly the party leading cadres at all levels should stand in the forefront of the struggle, bring their vanguard and model role into full play and unite with the masses to strive for the realization of the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

The Communist Party is an advanced unit of the proletariat and its members are advanced elements of the proletariat. The value of the Communist Party lies not only in its theory and program, but even more in the exemplary dedication of its members. The masses appraise the party and adopt their attitude toward it according to the actions of party members. During the difficult war years, a large number of communists fought bravely for the class and nation and did not fear death. They took root among the masses and established flesh and blood relations with them. The people saw the hope of the nation in the selflessness of the party members and realized that "only the Communist Party can lead us to win the victory." They rallied round the party, thus insuring the great victories against Japanese aggression and in the liberation war.



After the nationwide liberation, most of our comrades maintained and promoted the party's fine tradition and work style. They took the lead in implementing the party and state policies and laws in an exemplary manner. They were full of vigor and kept to the party's style of plain living and hard struggle and paid attention to the well-being of the people. Led by the party and spurred by the examples of Communist Party members, the masses rapidly turned the line, guiding principles, policies and various calls of the party into their conscious acts. We healed the wounds of war, rehabilitated the national economy and completed the three great socialist reforms. After that, we started large-scale socialist economic construction. Through the exemplary acts of Communist Party members, the masses realize that the Communist Party is great, glorious and correct. Hence they are resolved to follow the party in taking the socialist road.

However, we must admit that in the peaceful circumstances after the victory, some party members failed to pass the test. Corroded by the ideology of the exploiting class, they became conceited and complacent, thereby hampering to a certain extent the party's relations with the masses. During the 10 years Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck, the body of our party was severely contaminated and the party's fine tradition and work style were wantonly trampled on and sabotaged. Uncommon phenomena prevailed within the party, including the forming of factions and groups to build up personal influence, bragging and taking credit for someone else's achievements, scrambling for power and profit; being divorced from the masses to act as bureaucrats and overlords; seeking personal interests by taking advantage of one's power and position; looking for a comfortable and easy life; seeking privileges; and so forth. After the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the unhealthy tendencies within the party have been effectively checked. However, some party members still fail to act as communists. The problem of malpractice on the part of a very small number of leading cadres has not been solved completely. Obviously, all these activities run counter to the nature of our party and the historical task it shoulders.

To bring the role of our party into full play as a fighting headquarters in the new historical period, we must continue to expose and repudiate the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" of sabotaging and causing the disintegration of our party so as to completely wipe out their pernicious influence and effects. We must also praise good people and good deeds and encourage party members to bring their vanguard and exemplary role into full play. Giving wide publicity to the fine quality and advanced attitude of communists will promote the healthy tendencies of the proletariat and combat the unhealthy ones. In so doing, a good social ethic will develop.

To bring the vanguard and exemplary role of the communists into full play in the new historical period, we must first of all bear in mind the basic principle of our party and truly build up a concept of serving the people wholeheartedly. We must truly solve both in deeds and words the problem of being the servants of the people. Serving the people is a basic issue. The position of our party as a ruling party may taint some of its members with the dust of bureaucracy and arrogance. As a result, party members and leading cadres in particular are liable to separate themselves from the masses and seek privileges. Placing themselves in a special position, they tend to forget that they are the servants of the people and that their power is given to them by the people. Therefore, we must frequently warn them against these tendencies, repudiate the feudal, decayed, prerogative mentality and abolish the evil habit of the exploiting class of seeking privileges. In addition, leading cadres should keep the whole situation in mind and resolutely oppose the bourgeois concepts of factionalism and sectarianism. They must be able to unite and work together with the overwhelming majority and arouse the initiative of various quarters. Furthermore, party members must uphold the principle of collective leadership of the party and the principle that everyone is equal before state laws and the party's disciplines. They must always work among the masses as ordinary workers.

Bringing the vanguard and exemplary role of the communists into full play, we must straighten the ideological line and stick to the principle of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. We must emancipate thinking, seek truth from facts and proceed from reality. If a communist is not in touch with new issues and does not study new problems, his thinking will become ossified. Hence he will not be able to lead the masses. On the contrary, he will be forced by the masses to do various things or even oppose the masses. If this happens, he will become a stumbling block on the road of advance. Therefore, we must repudiate blind belief in books and the practice of doing things in accordance with the old habits. We must go deep into the realities, make investigations and respect the creativity of the masses. We must take the people's interests as our guiding principle and dare to uphold the truth and correct our errors willingly.

To bring the vanguard and exemplary role of the communists into full play, we must keep to the party's style of plain living and hard struggle. Proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have set a brilliant example for us in this respect. They lead a plain life and they work, treat others as equals, pay attention to the well-being of the masses and always keep the interests of the people in mind. We must carry on and promote these fine qualities and excellent work style of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and keep alive the fervor of militant youth of the proletarian vanguard. Now that a great deal must be done in our country, many problems must be solved and the people's living standards are continuing to rise, we must share the cares and burdens of the party and people. We must be concerned about affairs of state before other matters and enjoy comfort after others. We must take pride in working hard and regard extravagant expenses as a disgrace.

To bring the vanguard and exemplary role of the communists into full play, we must be in the habit of studying revolutionary theory and modern science and techniques to raise our political consciousness and work skills. What we learned in the past is not sufficient and some of our information is no longer applicable. Confronting the new historical task, we must make relentless efforts to probe and solve new problems. Leading comrades should not always rest content with the situation of "nonprofessional men leading the experts." They should gradually become experts. To do things never previously attempted and break paths where none has gone before, we must "learn, work and remold ourselves as long as we live." People of the present generation should solve more difficult problems and score more achievements to insure an even better future for our descendants.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR VIEWS RURAL BUYING TRENDS

OW240734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA)--There is a new trend in rural buying, says a Commentator article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. Income used to be spent first on food, then on clothing, followed by other daily necessities and improving living conditions. Now the peasants are spending first on improving living conditions, then daily goods, followed by clothing and food. They now want better quality, more expensive items.

The planning and industrial departments should have the 800 million peasants in mind and produce good-quality goods at fair prices for the expanding market and the supply and marketing cooperatives should lay in supplies and manage their work well, the article says.

#### XIAO KE ADDRESSES PLA MILITARY ACADEMY STUDY CLASS

OW261505 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Chinese PLA Military Academy recently ran a study class among its faculty for cadres at and above the divisional level in order to hold makeup discussions on the criterion for testing truth. The study class, which was held before the commencement of the second term for new students, was designed to help the cadres follow the correct ideological line so that they can do a good job in improving teaching quality with one heart and one mind.

In a speech delivered at the class, Xiao Ke, commandant and first political commissar of the academy, pointed out: Military academies are key schools for training middle and high-ranking cadres for the whole army, and only by first doing their own work well can they better accomplish all the tasks centered on teaching. The major task at present is to effectively conduct the discussions on the question of the criterion for testing truth and follow the correct ideological line.

He said emphatically: It is necessary to conduct makeup discussions in the light of the reality of thinking and teaching. In makeup discussions, we must bear in mind not only the fundamental theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's principles and policies but also the true nature of things, the academy's own teaching practice and what is currently in the cadres' minds.

The study class seriously studied the theses of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong on the criterion of truth. In the light of the current trend of thinking, it conducted discussions on such questions as what is Mao Zedong Thought and what is the correct attitude toward it.

In view of the heavy and difficult tasks of military academies in training large numbers of commanders well versed in military science and capable of organizing modern warfare, the study class also examined and reviewed the academy's own work and offered suggestions for improving the quality of teaching. The class held: To improve teaching quality, it is necessary, first of all, to seriously study the fundamental theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, implement the guidelines of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and break with the rules and regulations of the "two whatevers." In the course of teaching, it is essential to establish principles and work out plans based on the changing circumstances. The spirit of daring to think, act and bring forth new ideas should be encouraged. Leading cadres should join teaching and research front personnel in studying and solving new conditions and problems emerging in the course of teaching.

#### YE JIANYING WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR TOMB OF NATIONAL HERO

OW261312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Hangzhou, September 26 (XINHUA)--The tomb and temple of China's national hero in the 12th century, Yue Fei, were reopened today following renovation.



Yue Fei (1103--1142), a prominent general in the southern Sung Dynasty, led the patriotic struggles against the south-driving campaigns launched by the Nuchen nobles. He was persecuted to death on a fabricated charge by the treacherous Prime Minister Qin Kuai. Later, a tomb was built for him at the south foot of Mount Qixia, which has been visited over the past 800 years. The tomb and temple were placed under the state protection after liberation. But in the days of the gang of four, they were badly damaged and closed for twelve years.

After the downfall of the gang of four, the party and state decided to repair Yue Fei's tomb and temple. Work began last October. The first stage of renovation was finished in less than a year. Now, carved human figures and animals in stone have been reerected before the tomb of Yue Fei and his son. The iron statues of Qin Kuai and the three other treacherous persons kneel down before the tomb just as in the past.

In the main hall of the newly repaired temple is a four-metre high new statue of Yue Fei in martial attire with a general's helmet, heroic in bearing. In front of the hall hangs a board with this inscription in Comrade Ye Jianying's hand: "Righteousness as Bright as the Sunshine". Above Yue Fei's statue is a board inscribed "Recover Our Lost Territories" on both sides of the statue are couplets on wooden plaques reading "Imperishable Is the Noble Spirit", "Loyal Blood Shed in a Just Cause".

In a gallery set among the trees are displayed 120 stone tablets of the Sung, Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties, including those bearing Yue Fei's inscriptions or poems in praise of the national hero. There are also newly unearthed human figures in stone of the Sung Dynasty and a Japanese bronze bell which has long been preserved there. The pavilion of cypress, symbolic of Yue Fei's loyal and unyielding spirit, has also been restored.

The second stage of renovation will be finished by the end of the year, when large murals and documents reflecting Yue Fei's military life will be on show.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF CRITICISM

HK241236 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Han Siyi [7281 0843 0308]: "One Is Pleased To Hear About One's Faults"]

[Text] In the "Romance of the States of Eastern Zhou," there is a story called "Showing Forbearance and Letting Others Speak Up" which praises the spirit of self-criticism displayed by Duke Xiang of the state of Jin in accepting admonitions from capable and upright officials and correctly handling his own mistakes.

In the battle of Xiaoshan fought between the states of Qin and Jin, the Jin General Xian Zhen defeated the arrogant and imperious Qin army and captured Meng Ming and two enemy commanders. Following his mother's erroneous advice, Duke Xiang of Jin had Meng Ming and the other two commanders released. At that time, "Xian Zhen was having his meal at home. When he heard that the duke had set the enemy commanders free, he hurriedly left his dining table and went to see the duke. In a great rage, he asked Duke Xiang: 'Where are the prisoners?' Duke Xiang replied: 'My mother said they would receive due punishment if they returned to their state defeated, so I set them free.' Xian Zhen flared up and spit in the duke's face, saying 'Heavens! You do not know what you have done! Our warriors have fought so hard to capture these men, and now you have spoiled everything on account of a woman's words. One day we are going to regret that we have let the tigers return to the mountain!'" [paragraph continues]

It was only then that Duke Xiang realized his mistake. He wiped the spittle from his face and thanked Xian Zhen, saying: "It is all my fault!" Then he sent his men to go after the released captives. Xian Zhen later apologized to Duke Xiang: "In a moment of wrath upon hearing about the release of the Qin commanders, I have committed the most unpardonable disrespect by spitting on my lord's face..." Duke Xiang said: "How can I hold it against you when I know that you behaved in this way only out of concern for your country?"

Because it was a feudal society, Xian Zhen risked losing his head when he criticized the emperor in such a blunt manner. However, Duke Xiang did not take offence at Xian Zhen's attitude. For the benefit of the country, he demonstrated great forbearance and correctly handled criticism from below. This was really an admirable spirit.

Conscientiously unfolding criticism and self-criticism is one of the three major work styles of our party. In his opening speech at the second session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out: "The fundamental guarantee for doing the work of our government and state well and effectively promoting China's socialist modernization lies in giving full scope to democracy, pooling correct ideas from the masses and arousing the enthusiasm of wide sections of the people." A person must always heed the opinions of others in order to distinguish between right and wrong, weigh the advantages and disadvantages and choose and follow what is good. This is precisely what many of our leading comrades have done. They set an example with their own conduct, encourage the free airing of views and listen to differing opinions. Comrade Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, is a good example. Comrade Mai Zican of the branch procuratorate of Huiyang Prefecture in Guangdong Province wrote a harshly worded letter of criticism to Comrade Xi Zhongxun. Pleased to hear about his faults, Comrade Xi Zhongxun not only stood by and encouraged the critic but distributed copies of this letter to various prefectural and county CCP committees to promote this good practice. He urged the people to check up on problems which were found in seeking truth from facts, promoting democracy and following the mass line in the light of actual conditions and to revive and carry forward the fine tradition and work style which had been sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Historical experience tells us that those who shut their eyes to the facts and gloss over their faults and who are self-willed and headstrong invariably lose contact with objective reality and cut themselves off from the masses; they are bound to meet with failure in their work. Those who correctly handle criticism, humbly heed the opinions of the masses and dare to acknowledge their shortcomings and mistakes are symbols of progress and prosperity; they are bound to succeed and contribute to the country. We are confronted with numerous new circumstances and questions in our present new Long March toward the four modernizations. The situation demands that we go deep into the realities of life to conduct investigation and study, promote democracy, listen to and concentrate on the reasonable views of the masses, draw on collective wisdom, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, arouse the enthusiasm of the millions and work hard for the rise of a modern socialist China.

#### HONGQI ON EXPERIENCES OF INNER-PARTY STRUGGLE

HK191400 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No. 9, 2 Sep 79 pp 5-10 HK

[Article by Zhu Yan [2612 1484]: "Study the Historical Experience of Inner-Party Struggle"]

[Text] Fifty-eight years ago our party was founded to wage a heroic struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people and the cause of socialism. This is the history of the growth of the vanguard of the proletariat from small to big and from weak to strong and a history of its gradual maturity in the course of tortuous advance on the road of revolution. [paragraph continues]

In this historical process we have won a series of brilliant victories and also met with serious setbacks. Our party is vigorous and flourishing but has also suffered disasters and hardships. Most of our party members have experienced the joy of victory at varying periods and also the suffering brought by mistakes and setbacks. These twists and turns, ups and downs, joys and sorrows are invariably closely related to whether or not our party is properly run and whether or not the problems of inner-party struggle are properly handled.

At present the revolutionary cause of China, hallmarked by the advance of 900 million people toward socialist modernization under the leadership of the party, has entered a new period of historical development. In this period the existence of contradictions within the party is still unavoidable. The question of how to conduct inner-party struggle and further build an ideologically, politically and organizationally complete and consolidated party that can close ranks to shoulder the new historical task is a formidable one confronting the whole party following the development of the four modernizations. There is a saying in China: "Remembering the past helps one understand the present." A conscientious study of the running of the party, especially the historical experience of carrying out inner-party struggle, will enable comrades of the whole party to understand and grasp that this is undoubtedly extremely important and indispensable in completely eliminating the serious consequence caused by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," making a success of party building in the new period, giving full play to the leadership role of the party, guaranteeing stability and unity in the development of the four modernizations as well as benefiting the people and providing advantages for future generations.

Numerous line struggles of different natures have appeared in various historical stages of our party, and there have been successful as well as unsuccessful experiences. These two aspects of experiences have clearly informed us that whether or not the party is vigorous and flourishing and whether or not the revolutionary cause led by the party can succeed or not is not only determined by whether or not we have a firm and correct Marxist line, but to a very great extent by whether or not our party can hold fast to the line of the party, correctly carry out inner-party struggle and effectively prevent and overcome interference from incorrect ideology, incorrect tendencies and incorrect lines. Any incorrect political line, regardless of whether it is "left" or right, is invariably served by an organizational line. To completely correct any incorrect political line, we must at the same time completely set right the things that have been thrown into disorder in the organizational line. Otherwise, achievements in opposing the erroneous political line cannot be consolidated because of the lack of organizational guarantees. This question of organizational line is in the final analysis a question of people, the most important of which is the education and handling of certain party members and cadres with different views or who made mistakes. Errors and mistakes on this question will invariably harm the solidarity of the party and impair the cause of the revolution. If permitted to develop, it could lead to disturbances and instability in the party, give rise to new incorrect lines and result in more serious setbacks to the party and to the cause of the revolution. How then should we handle the question of line struggle in the party and how can we effectively adhere to the correct line and overcome incorrect ones? The correct policy and method are to put the stress on teaching the people Marxism, on teaching them to study historical experiences, draw a line between right and wrong, look for a method of correcting mistakes, maintain a cautious attitude in dealing with people, be neither ambiguous and perfunctory nor cause harm to comrades and implement the policy of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient in order to achieve the goal of clearing up ideology, uniting with comrades and working together for the party under the guidance of the correct line.

[paragraph continues]



Moreover, some of this work must be carried out under the guidance of the principle of democratic centralism and by means of normal party life. This has been consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. It is also a basic experience in correctly handling the question of inner-party struggle strongly upheld by the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and a basic experience for making the party vigorous and flourishing

The content of this experience is very rich and full. Here we will discuss some of our experiences in upholding the general and specific policies of inner-party struggle.

1. We must scientifically assess the developing and changing conditions and situations of class struggle and their reflection in society before we can correctly guide inner-party struggle. So long as class contradictions and the contradictions of new and old things exist in society, contradictions will invariably also exist in the party. Under given conditions they will appear as line struggle. It is incorrect to cover up contradictions or negate the necessity of struggle. However, we must be very cautious in carrying out this kind of struggle. We can neither regard the question of ideology and trends as a question of line nor regard the question of line as an ordinary question. We must also note that because of different historical conditions, the content and form of incorrect ideologies, tendencies and lines are also different. Therefore, we must proceed from objective reality, correctly direct and carry out struggle, oppose the "left" and the right when signs of either appear and solve any problems whenever they come up. Even though certain deviations were primary for the general situation at a specific time, we must also look at other problems realistically in specific circumstances. Opposing the "left" can cause one to deviate to the right or even develop the "left" further. This is also true in the opposite case. Going in for "book worship," relying on "taking things for granted" in doing things, "whipping up a storm" at will, waving "left" and right deviationist labels at every turn and waging a "life and death struggle" are definitely bad.

2. When conducting necessary inner-party struggle, we must firmly believe that the overwhelming majority of the party members and cadres are good or relatively good and can be relied on. The bad people who wormed their way into the party are only a small minority. It is very necessary here to strictly distinguish between those who formulated and those who implemented the incorrect line, between the leading members who pushed the incorrect line and those who followed them in making mistakes and between the good people who were influenced into making mistakes and the bad people who deliberately made trouble. If we do not make distinctions and do not pay attention to concrete analysis, then this basic belief of ours is bound to waver and will in effect lead to the enlargement of inner-party struggle. Wang Ming went in for overthrowing everything within and outside the party. One of the ideological causes was suspicion of everything. Over 30 years later Lin Biao and the "gang of four" wantonly turned upside down the relationship between enemies and ourselves and between good and evil and pushed suspicion and the overthrow of everything to a new height. The lesson they gave us was indeed painful. We must appropriately assess this "great majority" and "small minority." For the sake of strengthening the building of our party, as revolutionaries, we must concentrate on eliminating the passive factors obstructing the implementation of the correct line. This is very necessary. It can be dangerous if we talk about "spies like flies" and "renegades in droves" everytime we open our mouths. Ants cannot be confused with elephants, and a single ant is not the same thing as a colony of ants. If we treat this kind of question of simple common knowledge lightly, we will make the mistake of accidentally injuring comrades and bringing misfortune to innocent people.

3. The line struggle within the party must put the stress on distinguishing clearly between the major issues of right and wrong of principle and summing up experience and lessons. Apart from a handful of people who deliberately endanger the party in the name of line struggle, we must not put the stress on investigating the individual responsibility of those implementing the incorrect line, since the production and formation of any incorrect line must be the product of given historical conditions. Particularly since their representatives have held very great power in the Central Committee for a long time, the scope of their harmful influence is extensive. The number of people involved is large. Failing to put the stress on analyzing the circumstances and historical reasons that gave rise to an incorrect line and failing to make an effort to clarify rights and wrongs in ideology and theory from the historical-materialist viewpoint while investigating individual responsibility instead will be detrimental to the basic solution of the problem and will also lead to confusion. This was proven long ago by the history of inner-party struggle. On this question, it is very important that we should deal with historical problems with a historical materialist attitude. In the direction of right and wrong in line, we must hold fast to the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must never be equivocal or ambiguous and perfunctory. In dealing with comrades who made mistakes, we must warmly help them, watch over their development and bear the whole situation in mind. We must never think about personal grievances or base our actions on feeling.

4. Basically speaking, solving the question of right and wrong in line in the ideology of comrades within the party is a question of study and education in Marxism. Stormy mass struggles or "great democracy" that make no distinction between inside or outside the party will definitely not achieve desired results. The effective traditional methods are to raise the level of study, hold democratic debate, practice unity-criticism and self-criticism-unity, uphold the party spirit, put the facts on the table, state reasons, create a temperate climate and use reason to win people over. So long as it is not a question between enemies and ourselves and they are not people who directly threaten the party and socialism, we must not use the method of antagonistic struggle. We must not permit the illegal restriction of the personal freedom of comrades under criticism or deprive people of their right to speak out or to voice their grievances. We must not turn a criticism meeting into a trial or create an atmosphere impeding the calm reflection of problems. Even though it may be a question between the enemies and ourselves, we should also deal with matters strictly in accordance with the procedures of state law. Historical experience has informed us that rash action will also not succeed in solving the question of ideological right and wrong. We should permit people to enjoy receiving an education and understanding their mistakes. Our party took 10 years to get rid of the line of Wang Ming, 4 of which were spent in collective study, debate, rectification of work style and Marxist-Leninist education. The results were very good. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used the excuse of "line struggle" and took advantage of "great democracy" to make things difficult for the people. They indiscriminantly compiled dossiers, extracted confessions and sabotaged our party's traditional methods to solve right and wrong in line within the party and turned things into a mess. We and our children for generations to come must take warning from this kind of lesson.

5. All cases in line struggle must hold fast in seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever discovered. Carrying out the incorrect line will invariably hurt a number of people. In correcting the incorrect line, we must simultaneously correct all unjust, false and wrong cases created under its influence. In carrying out inner-party struggle under the correct line, there will also be people who have gone too far. Naturally, the mistakes they have made must also be corrected. This question of seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever discovered is an important political as well as organizational principle. [paragraph continues]

If we discard this principle, we will never be able to truly bring order out of chaos or distinguish right and wrong in line and the goal of unifying the party cannot be accomplished. If we oppose this principle or work passively in implementing it, then we will not be good enough to be communists. Naturally, this kind of exoneration, rehabilitation and correction work can only stress solving problems politically and realistically and prompting comrades within the party to unite and look ahead, and not the other way around. The seventh plenary session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee presided over by Comrade Mao Zedong exonerated those comrades who had been attacked and maligned by incorrect lines in history and restored their membership in the party. Those who died were rehabilitated posthumously. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng exonerated and rehabilitated with great energy and resolve a group of comrades persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and summed up and dealt with correcting the mistakes of the comrades who were wronged in the anti-rightist, anti-rightist deviationist and "four clean-ups" political movements. These efforts have established glorious examples for the whole party of how to appropriately handle problems left over from the line struggle.

6. Comrades who have made mistakes in the line struggle, regardless of their party standing, high position or past achievements, must adopt an honest attitude toward their mistakes. They must first admit and then correct them. This is the rule. If they do not admit their mistakes and are ambiguous and perfunctory, or if they are aware of their mistakes but do not correct them and behave unpredictably, they are doing neither themselves nor the party any good. We must resolutely oppose this. Naturally, the party organization must deal sincerely with comrades who have made mistakes by first distinguishing them and then by helping them. The most important thing here is that we must act in the manner of the proposal made by Comrade Mao Zedong at a 1944 meeting of senior cadres in Yanan: "Treat all questions analytically; do not negate everything." Only by adopting this kind of unbiased and scientific attitude toward any cadre in the party who has made mistakes can we sincerely convince the majority of comrades who have made mistakes, so that everybody will receive an education. Saying that "people are allowed to make mistakes and people are allowed to correct mistakes a hundred times" will become a meaningless phrase if we go in for "if the line is wrong, everything is wrong." It will also become meaningless if we say that once a comrade has made a mistake then his accomplishments over the past several decades have been without a single redeeming feature, he was even bad as a child and his history must be rewritten.

We must be very careful in the organization and handling of people who have made mistakes. No doubt we should adopt a firm attitude toward counterrevolutionaries and other bad elements who wormed their way into the party and remove them from the party to keep it organizationally pure. However, problems within the party, including the handling of comrades who have made line mistakes, should strictly follow the form and framework of resolving contradictions within the party. Maintaining "illicit relations with the outside," drawing people in and tricking them from outside the party to conduct inner-party struggle are strictly prohibited. Since work has to be done, it is difficult not to make mistakes, including line mistakes. If mistakes have been made, it is necessary to strictly carry out ideological criticism, even struggle based on party principle. If we must handle them, they must be properly handled in accordance with organizational procedures. Only a handful of people with serious problems who have shown no signs of repentance must be organized and dealt with. Even in dealing with this kind of people, we must also guarantee their normal democratic rights stipulated by the party constitution. Relevant decisions must be approved by the party organization after collective debate and not on the word of a handful of people. If the case is one of whether or not disciplinary action should be taken, it will be better if none is taken. If the case is one of whether the punishment should be light or heavy, it will be better if the punishment is light. A basic condition is that the person who has made the mistake must renounce the incorrect line and accept and implement the correct one.



If punishment must be imposed, it is also generally advisable to adopt a lenient policy and be levelheaded. The purpose of this is to provide comrades who have made mistakes with time to understand and correct them and gain forgiveness from the people. This will also guard against inappropriate handling and decisions caused by overly hasty actions. At times it is necessary to severely punish a person. This can also be done easily. However, relying on punishment will not prevent more people from repeating the mistake. The important thing lies in education and allowing some leeway. This often can achieve better results. Do not lightly pin a label on people or lightly deprive them of party membership. Making people stand on the sideline the moment they make a mistake or not giving them work for several years is also bad. Experience has repeatedly shown that the correct handling of a person who has made line mistakes can make it possible for us to bring peace to and unite with a whole group. This will be in the interest of the party. There are bound to be individuals who will insist on carrying their "granite heads" to the grave. This will also not harm the situation as a whole, for they can only destroy themselves in the end. What we must particularly guard against are the doubledealers who say nice things in front of you and make trouble behind your back. We must properly expose such people and deal strictly with them.

8. We must unite with the majority to the greatest extent and guard against as well as oppose people who have made use of line struggle to practice sectarianism. The formation and harm of all incorrect lines in history are mostly accompanied by sectarianism in the cadre policy. The greater this kind of sectarianism, the more destructive the incorrect line. Moreover, people going in for sectarianism are always drawing the circle smaller and smaller, becoming divorced from the majority and isolating themselves. People such as Wang Ming, proceeding from a strong sectarian stand, intensified the building of their own faction. Under the banner of "making a class analysis of factions," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" gathered factions and formed gangs. Their factional setup was unprecedented in party history. They all appointed people by favoritism, promoted and dismissed people on a big scale and "brought in their own courtiers," but they all came to no good. We must expose and criticize the revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their cadre policy of forming factions for selfish ends, completely solve the question of their factional setup, eliminate their incorrect policy of "drawing the line by people," resolutely implement the correct policy of the party, hold fast to the principle of appointing people by merit and go in for "uniting with people from all parts of the land." We must protect those comrades with ability, drive and achievements who have made mistakes but are willing to turn over a new leaf. In particular, we must pay attention to uniting and working with comrades who made the mistake of opposing us. Cadres who have made mistakes are still party cadres. Because they have implemented the incorrect line determined by the leading members, we cannot willfully declare them to be "followers of so and so," regardless of concrete conditions. As for the leading bodies that actually have problems, it is bad to allow them to exist as they are. It is also bad to replace more of the people and change fewer of the ideas. Generally speaking, it is better to change more ideas but fewer people. Making more changes in ideology and fewer in people is definitely not a matter of expediency but a correct policy conducive to uniting with the majority. Its basic demand is to guarantee that leadership power at various levels will definitely be in the hands of comrades who genuinely support and strive to implement the line, policies and principles of the party.

These extremely valuable historical experiences have been obtained at a very high price in the past half century and more. The exposure, criticism and screening movement since the smashing of the "gang of four" has explained that the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng treasures historical experiences most and is best at drawing from them. Things are very clear.

If the CCP Central Committee had not taken account of the characteristics of our time and turned the positive and negative experience of our inner-party struggle into policies and principles for eliminating the aftermath of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and if it had not comprehensively restored and developed the brilliant thinking of Comrade Mao Zedong on inner-party struggle, we could not have obtained the great victory of the exposure, criticism and screening movement today, nor would there have been the excellent situation of stability and unity within and outside the party. It would also have been impossible for the whole party and whole country to work with one heart and mind for the four modernizations. There are now many comrades in our party who talk about the importance of historical experiences, but there are not many who can really understand or seriously learn from them. In particular, the right and wrong turned upside down for a long time by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the distortion of history and the many confusions created in the important policies and principles of inner-party struggle are even now constantly affecting us with their pernicious influence. Some comrades do not fully understand certain policies and principles on handling problems left behind from history. These policies and principles have been formulated by the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and based on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on inner-party struggle, the historical experience and lessons in handling the question of line struggle and the actual condition of the harm caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They even have doubts or simply verbally express agreement, but do not follow suit in action. This is a reflection of the above-mentioned condition in varying degrees. This is a question we cannot ignore.

Why is it that some comrades cannot properly draw on historical experiences or correctly understand or implement party policies and principles? Some are old party members and cadres who have forgotten about the fine traditions of inner-party struggle. Some are new party members and cadres who are not familiar with the traditions of the party. In either case, none can overlook the straightening out of the ideological line or the transformation of the world outlook. Here we must pay special attention to the two following points.

First, the various policies and principles of the CCP Central Committee on inner-party struggle have been formulated by the summing up of both the positive and negative aspects of historical experiences under the guidance of proletarian world outlook and methodology. People who understand too little of materialism and dialectics definitely cannot truly understand the historical experience of inner-party struggle, nor can they truly accept or implement the policies and principles reflecting this kind of experience. In our party life, we can always see this kind of example. Some people are always hoping for absolute purity in the party and for all party members to be "paragons." They hold either this or that everything in the party is good and all is peaceful and quiet. This invariably leads to faults, and their good work cannot produce good results. This no doubt can explain the relationship of studying the materialist dialectics of Marxism and eliminating idealist metaphysics with correctly implementing the policies and principles of inner-party struggle. When solving the question of line struggle within the party, Comrade Mao Zedong always called on us to study Marxist philosophy and apply it to the study of historical experience. The victory of the Yanan rectification study can also be said to be a victory of the whole party, especially that of the senior cadres in studying and applying dialectical materialism and historical materialism to overcome idealism and metaphysics. In the long period since then, the policies and principles directing inner-party struggle and other political movements have also been better implemented, because of the great improvements in Marxist ideology in the party and the greater exchange of common dialog. The harm caused our party when the idealism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild and metaphysics was rampant and comrades suffered due to the lack of Marxist materialist dialectics over the past decade and more has already been painful enough. [paragraph continues]

This memory which is still fresh in our minds has deeply educated us to understand that we definitely cannot look down on the question of straightening out the ideological line. The debate on practice as the sole criterion of truth is now extensively developing in depth for the sake of more thoroughly solving this question. Only by properly solving this question can we secure the correct implementation of our political and organizational lines.

Second, China was a country under thousands of years of feudal autocratic domination with a very large petty bourgeois class. The socialist new China which emerged from the womb of a semifeudal semicolonies was founded less than 30 years ago. There has always been a very high ratio of comrades with petty bourgeois backgrounds in the party.

These social and historical factors caused feudal, petty bourgeois and bourgeois ideologies and old habits to be easily reflected in the party. These things are incompatible with party spirit and will invariably come into conflict with the correct policies and principles of the party, including policies and principles on the question of inner-party struggle, and become the breeding ground that gives rise to and develops incorrect lines injurious to the party and state. Judging from history, the moment a wind blows, these weeds that waver to the "left" and right will go to the extreme, especially those comrades interested in slogans and terms of the "left." It is quite easy for these narrowminded comrades to deal with historical problems with the mentality of seeking revenge. In the line struggle within the party, they will invariably become separated from the correct guidance of the party, make mistakes and stumble. Has this not something to do with the corrosion and influence of various nonproletarian ideas? This has informed us that no matter how long ago a party member joined the party, he must always pay attention to becoming proletarian in his ideology, strictly disciplining himself and constantly strengthening his ability to resist the influence of nonproletarian ideas and old habits. The better he is able to do so, the more the party will be able to eliminate the serious aftermaths left behind from the inner-party struggle distorted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and successfully carry out the building of the party in the new period under the guidance of the correct line, policies and principles of the CCP Central Committee.

Our party is a proletarian revolutionary party that is always looking toward the future. Our study of historical experiences has always been for the sake of cutting down future mistakes and carrying out the work of the party more properly. From the 1942 Yanan work style rectification to the Seventh CCP Congress in 1945, the whole party greatly raised its Marxist-Leninist level, more fully understood Comrade Mao Zedong's correct line, cultivated a fine style of inner-party struggle and achieved unprecedented solidarity and unity ideologically, politically and organizationally by studying the experiences of line struggle in party history. At this great historical turning point, we scored victories in driving out Japanese imperialism, overthrowing Chiang Kai-shek and liberating the whole of China. A very great change has now taken place in the condition of class and class struggle in the country. There will also be new special features in the inner-party struggle. However, historical experiences are still very useful. So long as the whole party, particularly the senior cadres of the party, are good at directing the study of history with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and applying the traditional experience of inner-party struggle under the new condition, we shall be able to properly deal with the various problems in party building, prevent and eliminate factors that might create any political disorder and enable the whole party to closely rally round the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, use the practice of uniting in common struggle to firmly and resolutely implement the political line of the party and score another great victory at this great historical turning point!



ANHUI'S WAN LI HANDLES INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

HK260810 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] Under the leadership of party committees at all levels, Anhui Province has handled well the letters and visits of the masses. Over the past 2 years, party and government organs at and above the county level in the province have handled some 2 million letters and visits of the masses. In 1978 the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees handled 242,000 letters and visits of the masses.

"The provincial CCP committee has attached great importance to the work of handling the letters and visits of the masses and fervently dealt with their letters and visits. It has strengthened leadership over this work and scored outstanding achievements. According to incomplete statistics, over the past 2 years responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee have read and given instructions and comments on some 2,600 letters." Through this work the province has vigorously pushed forward the movement of exposure, criticism and investigation. About 40 percent of the letters and visits accused and exposed people involved in and events connected with the gang of four and criticized some cadres who made mistakes when the gang of four ran wild and who clamped down the lid and suppressed the masses. Party committees at all levels seriously handled these letters and visits, exposed and struck blows at the supporters of the gang of four and smashed their bourgeois factional system.

"The cadres and masses in the old revolutionary base in the Dabieshan area of our province--Jinzhai and Yuexi counties--sent letters revealing some serious problems concerning production and livelihood in the mountainous area. Comrade Wan Li personally went to the mountainous area to visit Red Army veterans, dependents of martyrs and PLA personnel and commune members to conduct penetrating investigation and study. He held a forum in a timely manner on work concerning the mountainous area. The forum especially discussed the problems concerning construction and the masses' livelihood in the mountainous area, particularly in the old revolutionary bases. The problems concerning production and construction in the mountainous area have been solved."

ANHUI CIRCULAR ON FULFILLING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION PLAN

HK240743 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 79 HK

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular calling on leading cadres at all levels and the masses of staff and workers on the provincial industry and communications front to work very hard for 100 days, score distinguished achievements and contribute to fulfilling this year's industrial production plan. The circular said: Since the conference on industrial production held by the provincial CCP committee, the situation of Anhui's industrial production has quickly taken a favorable turn. We have gotten relatively good results in August industrial production. From early September to mid-September, industrial production has been rising steadily. Generally speaking, the trend in the development of production is very good. However, it is still a very arduous task to guarantee the achievement of an annual growth rate of 8 percent. We hope that all areas will act in accordance with and continue to do well in conscientiously grasping and implementing the plans formulated by the conference on industrial production held by the provincial CCP committee.

The circular made the following demands:

1. Our National Day and mid-autumn festival will soon arrive. We must prevent the possible emergence of a slack mood before, after and on the day of the festival.

During National Day and the mid-autumn festival, all units must do well in making arrangements for their staff and workers to have holidays by turns to insure that production and production command and management will not be disrupted.

2. We must do well in conscientiously and firmly grasping the rectification of leadership groups of enterprises. We must adopt resolute measures to readjust and transfer cadres to strengthen those enterprise leadership groups which do not exercise effective leadership and have been incapable of promoting production for a long time.

3. In accordance with the spirit of the forum on rewards held by the provincial CCP committee, we must do well in conscientiously grasping work concerning rewards, unswervingly apply economic measures to give full expression to the principle of "more pay for more work, less pay for less work and he who does not work, will not eat" and mobilize the enthusiasm of our enterprises, staff and workers.

4. We must energetically grasp weak links, continue to do well in solving problems in production and marketing, continue to grasp plans for increasing production and increase output value of products. We must concentrate our efforts on promoting product quality, increasing the variety of colors and designs and reducing the consumption of raw and processed materials.

5. We must do well in arranging the livelihood of staff and workers and pay attention to production safety.

#### NANJING PLA UNIT LEADERS DISCUSS CRITERION OF TRUTH

OW242325 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] To further deepen discussion on the criterion for testing truth and to unify thought and action using the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units held a meeting on 21 September. Over 5,000 cadres from PLA units stationed in Nanjing and office cadres of Nanjing PLA units attended it. Nie Fengzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units, presided over the meeting. Liao Hansheng, first secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, delivered a report.

Political Commissar Liao said: In the course of the revolution, nothing is immutable. If Lenin had blindly believed in book worship and had done exactly what the book told him to do, there could not have been an October victory for the Russian Revolution. If Chairman Mao had not opposed book worship and dogmatism, the Chinese revolution could not have succeeded. Today, if the party Central Committee does not proceed from revolutionary reality and does not oppose the "two whatevers" and if it insists that all things in the past were sacred and must be indiscriminately copied both for the present and future, then we will not be able to move a single step forward and the four modernizations cannot be realized.

Comrade Liao Hansheng said that in unfolding discussion on the criterion for testing truth, we must discuss this question in light of the current class situation in our country. If we persist in "practice is the only criterion for testing truth" and seek truth from facts in light of China's current class situation, we can easily solve any problem we encounter. In accordance with Lenin's definition on class division, Political Commissar Liao specifically analyzed China's class situation and explained in simple terms that, although the exploiting classes have been eliminated, class struggle still exists. He said that as early as 1956, the eighth party congress formally affirmed that the historic period of several thousand years of class exploitation in China had ended.

In 1957 Comrade Mao Zedong also earnestly pointed out that although violent large-scale mass class struggles of the revolutionary period had basically ended, class struggle itself had not yet completely ended. Practice over the past 20 years and more has shown that this assessment by the party and Comrade Mao Zedong completely tallies with China's actual situation. The exposition on class situation and class struggle in Comrade Hua Guofeng's report on government work is completely in line with the affirmation of the Eighth CCP Congress and with Comrade Mao Zedong's assertion.

Comrade Liao Hansheng emphatically pointed out that any theoretical questions may be discussed and that one can continue to study and learn if one temporarily encounters theoretical problems, but that one must resolutely implement the party's decisions. In particular, leading cadres and leading organs at all levels must set examples in implementing party decisions. In his report Comrade Liao Hansheng also spoke on the current international situation and analyzed the situation of the Nanjing PLA units in actively implementing guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. He called on everyone to realize the situation, emancipate their minds, set right their ideological line, do a good job in all work and celebrate the nation's 30th founding anniversary with concrete deeds.

#### JIANG WEIQING ADDRESSES OPENING OF FUZHOU INFANTRY SCHOOL

HK260622 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "On 20 September, the Infantry School of the Fuzhou PLA units solemnly held an opening ceremony of the second term. Taking part in the ceremony were 1,600 persons including the recently enrolled 1,100 backbone fighters from the of self-defensive counterattack war against Vietnam, 200 young students who enrolled in the Infantry School of the Fuzhou PLA units and teachers and staff and workers. Also present at the opening ceremony and giving speeches were Jiang Weiqing, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, and Wu Chunren, deputy commander of the Fuzhou PLA units." Jiang Weiqing, Wu Chunren and the leading comrades of the school personally received the students who were awarded the order of merit, first class.

Jiang Weiqing said at the ceremony: "In launching the study and discussion on the criterion of truth, it is necessary to criticize the wrong viewpoint of the two 'whatevers,' and draw a clear distinction between genuine holding high and false holding high. Through the discussion on the issue of the criterion of truth, it is necessary that everyone understand that the reason why Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is strong is because it came from practice and has proven to be the truth of the objective viewpoint through the test of practice." By persisting in practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, the party Central Committee has fully given play to the guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought, and genuinely held high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought. "In launching the discussion on the criterion of truth, it is necessary to correctly understand and handle the class situation in our country at the present stage and the issue of class struggle, deepen our understanding and spontaneously implement the line, principle and policy formulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC.

"A very important aspect of the four modernizations is the modernization of national defense. The infantry school must emphatically study the modernization of the infantry. This is a very difficult task. Most of the students selected for this term are backbone fighters from the Sino-Vietnamese border war of counterattack in self-defense. Although you did not fight against a highly modern army, it was closer to a modern war than our past wars. The experience was very valuable.



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"I hope that the comrades will value this excellent opportunity of entering the infantry school, concentrate their ideology and energy, assiduously study, make proper preparation for countering wars of aggression in the future and promote our army's revolutionization and modernization."

Wu Chunren demanded that the school party committee and organ "take teaching as the center, go deep into the front line of teaching, continuously transform teaching and training, strive to improve the quality of teaching and seriously sum up and popularize experiences. The teachers must be honest to the party's education cause and strive to enhance the level of education. The students must make valuable use of their time, fully use the fine conditions of study and learn the skills of organizing and commanding battles in modern war conditions."

NANCHANG PARTY MEETING HITS TWO 'WHATEVERS,' FACTIONALISM

HK240124 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee's Standing Committee has recently been holding a meeting to discuss the criterion of truth. In study and discussion, the participants recalled the lessons and experiences of the party in the past 30 years and further deepened their understanding of the spirit of the third plenary session. They denounced the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and hailed the successes achieved since the gang of four were smashed and especially since the third plenary session.

The meeting pointed out: The situation in Nanchang Municipality has also been very good this year. "However, we must also realize that Lin Biao and the gang of four caused very serious interference and sabotage for a long time by means of their ultraleftist line. Under the pretext of criticizing revisionism, they criticized practical and effective principles and policies suited to the level of the productive forces, peddled sham socialism, issued blind commands which violated objective economic laws, infringed the self-determination rights of the production teams and so on. These erroneous things created all kinds of conventions and frameworks in some people's minds, which have hindered and adversely affected the implementation of the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session. To thoroughly solve these problems, we must make up for the missed lesson in the discussion on the criterion of truth. Only thus can we enable our thinking to break through all kinds of conventions, frameworks and forbidden areas, destroy mental ossification and semi-ossification, gain emancipation from the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, from the bonds of the bookism and modern superstition of the two 'whatevers' and from the long influence of feudalist thinking and the force of habit of small producers and merge our thinking and action into the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC."

The participants held: "A current problem worthy of attention is that a very small number of people continue to cling to the erroneous viewpoint of the two 'whatevers' and continue to pursue factionalist activities. Taking the two 'whatevers' as their spiritual pillar, they still maintain the ideological system of Lin Biao and the gang of four and interfere with and sabotage the implementation of the line, principles and policies decided on by the third plenary session. The facts have proven that factionalism is indeed a scourge which politically undermines, ideologically corrupts and organizationally splits the party. It is a great enemy hindering us in concentrating all our attention on and uniting for carrying out the four modernizations and does tremendous harm to the party's cause. We must adopt sound measures in connection with reality, continue to criticize the erroneous trend of thought of the two 'whatevers' and criticize and eliminate factionalism. The leading cadres must first spontaneously strengthen party spirit and overcome factionalism."

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#### PENG CHONG MEETS SHANGHAI NATIONAL GAMES DELEGATION

OW260855 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to a special dispatch from Beijing by JIEFANG RIBAO, Peng Chong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Wang Yiping, and (Zhong Ming), secretaries of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, now in Beijing paid a visit last night to Shanghai athletes, coaches and personnel of the Shanghai sports delegation in their living quarters.

Comrade Peng Chong commented on the lives of athletes and their participation in sports competition. After hearing a briefing by Zhao Kingzhi, head of the Shanghai sports delegation, Comrade Peng Chong said: All the top athletes are gathered together at these national games and the proficiency level of various provinces and municipalities are basically quite even. To win, it is necessary to rely on the athletes' fighting will and their tactics as well as on-the-spot guidance. He encouraged the athletes to display not only their skills in the final events but also their mental outlook and sportsmanship. He called on them to sum up seriously their experiences after the national games are over, to absorb the good points of athletes from various provinces and municipalities and to make sustained efforts to raise their own level in sports. Before meeting the athletes, Peng Chong and other leading comrades watched volleyball matches played by the Jiangsu and Shanghai women's teams, and also received athletes from those two teams.

#### SHANGHAI PROCURATORATE REJECTS CADRE'S APPEAL

OW212142 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to JIEFANG RIBAO reports, not long ago the (Luan) District People's Procuratorate, in accordance with the law, rejected an appeal to police organizations by an army regimental cadre seeking to shelter his son from criminal prosecution, thus safeguarding the solemnity of the judicial system. In the early part of April, a group of hoodlums and criminals headed by convicted robber (Wang Rongtai), carrying dangerous weapons in their hands, committed over 20 street robberies, seizing pedestrians' wristwatches, cash and other articles. In so doing, they seriously infringed upon the personal safety of citizens and endangered public security. (Li Yongsheng), a young student among this group of criminals, participated in seven of the street robberies. After cracking the case, the (Luan) Public Security Subbureau reported (Li Yongsheng's) criminal acts to the higher level organizations and on the basis of his deeds obtained their approval of its decision to put him under detention for 2 years of juvenile delinquent education.

On the morning of the second day following (Li Yongsheng's) detention, his father, political commissar and secretary of the party committee of a regiment under a certain PIA unit, hurriedly rushed to the (Luan) Public Security Subbureau where he claimed that he was an army political worker and demanded that he be able to talk to his son in person. While agreeing to let him see his son, the (Luan) subbureau's investigation section pointed out that he could only carry out positive education with his son but could not ask about the facts of the case. However, in disregard of the rules of public security organizations, the regimental political commissar asked his son many times about the facts. After making a great deal of fruitless efforts to dissuade him to stop asking about the facts, the responsible personnel ended their conversation.

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A few days later, without the consent of the leading organizations at higher levels, the political commissar arbitrarily sent his unit's political department director and another cadre to the (Luan) subbureau with a letter of introduction from his organization, asking for a so-called explanation of the situation. They also demanded that the public security organization release (Li Yongsheng) on the grounds that (Li's) father was a regimental political commissar and that if his son was put under detention, he would not be able to work any longer. After over half a month, the two comrades of the PLA unit's political department again visited the (Luan) subbureau asking for an explanation of how (Li Yongsheng's) case was handled. The responsible personnel told them that with the approval of the leading organization, a decision had been made that (Li Yongsheng) be put under detention for 2 years of juvenile delinquent education.

#### SHANGHAI SECURITY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF YOUTHS

OW201345 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 79 OW

[Speech at 19 September award ceremony by Lin Deming, deputy director of Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau: "Strengthen Public Security in Society, Usher in the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC"--recorded]

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the PRC will soon be here. At present, inspired by the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and led by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and party committees at all levels, Shanghai's cadres and masses are in high spirits and their morale is good. They are dedicated heart and soul to the four modernizations. An atmosphere of stability and unity is prevailing, and the economic situation is being steadily improved. The situation is excellent.

However, questions concerning public security in society have increased recently, and some questions are quite serious. A few people, with ulterior motives, infiltrated groups of educated youths and incited them to make trouble. Some young people [words indistinct] in public places. As a result, criminal cases have increased. A particularly serious case took place in Luwan District on the evening of 13 September. Some local rascals assaulted and robbed passersby. The case seriously affected production, work and social order and its effect on people's political thinking was very bad. This case shows that we should never underestimate the remnant pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four in Shanghai. We must vigilantly understand that though the landlord and rich peasant classes have been eliminated and the capitalist class no longer exists, various class enemies still exist, and so does class struggle. We must heighten our vigilance and further step up our struggle against counterrevolutionaries and criminal offenders. We must spare no efforts to safeguard public order and bring into full play the joint defense of [word indistinct] and the role of public security organs. All our public security cadres and policemen must [words indistinct] bravely carry out the 15 security measures so Shanghai's people can jubilantly celebrate National Day while the interests of the state and collectives are protected from losses. We must protect the successful realization of the four modernizations.

We hope that all our cadres, masses and public security cadres and policemen will be united, publicize the socialist legal system together, strictly implement the 6 March notice and resolutely struggle against acts of smashing and grabbing and various criminal offenses.



We hope departments concerned and parents will strengthen ideological education among young people. As for a few young offenders, it is particularly necessary to conscientiously educate and help them. It is necessary to educate them to foster the concept of and consciously observe the legal system. As for a few criminal offenders who agitate the masses to make trouble and engage in beating, smashing and looting, it is necessary to take resolute legal action against them.

All our public security cadres, policemen and public security activists must strengthen their concept of the legal system, act strictly in accordance with the law, improve reporting on criminal cases and prevent people with ulterior motives from creating disturbances, magnifying the situation and taking advantage of a situation to sabotage public order. Let's strengthen unity and work together to deal blows at enemies, protect the people and strengthen public security still better to usher in the 30th anniversary of the founding of our country.

#### SHANGHAI MEETING DISCUSSES CRITERION OF TRUTH

OW251836 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 25 September--Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's Propaganda Department recently held an experience-exchange meeting on how to make up the discussion over the criterion for testing truth. The meeting called for conducting makeup discussions on the criterion for truth in light of the reality of the four modernizations. After exchanging experiences, the propaganda department put forward the following demands for expanding the discussion campaign in the future:

1. We must make further and steady progress in studying new conditions and solving new problems in the light of reality. The discussion campaign should be expanded to every unit, particularly to those blind corners where the campaign has yet to reach.
2. It is essential to adopt a correct attitude toward different views expressed by cadres and the masses. Nobody is allowed to bar others from voicing different opinions. Upon listening to different opinions given by others, one should not feel at a loss nor proceed to strike at them.
3. While conducting the makeup discussion, we must improve work style and go deep into grassroots units to solve practical problems.
4. It is imperative to combine study of the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the study of economic theory and management technique. Some of the measures adopted at the meeting include rotation training of cadres in groups and giving lectures on various subjects.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: At present it is necessary to continue to effectively make up the discussion among cadres at various levels, leading cadres in particular. Under no circumstances should the makeup discussions be conducted independently and separately from economic and all other work. While efforts are being concentrated on economic work, it is necessary, and absolutely possible, to gauge the economic and all other work with the criterion of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything. That which is correct must be maintained and that which is erroneous corrected. This will enable us to do our work well, insure due fulfillment of this year's production and revenue plans and make new contributions to the four modernizations.

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#### SHANGHAI CHRISTIANS HOLD SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING

OW242349 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Christian Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee recently held a Sunday service of thanksgiving at the (Mugen) Church at Xizang Road. More than 1,200 people attended the service. Most of the well-known Christians in Shanghai were present, including (Qu Yongcai), (Zhang Wenhan), (Wang Chizhong), (Wu Gaozi), (Sen Yanli), (Qian Daixiang) and (Xie Fufan). The 92-year-old chaplain (Dai Yangqing) and 94-year-old (Jiang Guizhao) delivered a sermon and benediction. Also attending the service were more than 200 young Christians between 20 and 30 years of age.

#### AFP: ANHUI'S FIRST SECRETARY WAN LI CRITICIZED ON WALLPOSTER

OW261408 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 26 (AFP)--First Communist Party Secretary of Anhui Province Wan Li was fiercely criticized today on a wall poster here and described as a supporter of the disgraced "gang of four" radicals. A three page big character poster signed by the "broad revolutionary masses of Anhui" accused Wan Li of "utterly following the political line of the gang of four". "After the decision taken by the Central Committee (last December) to promote the slogan 'practice is the only criterion of truth', Wan Li and other members of the Standing Committee of the provincial Communist Party Committee continued in failing to oppose the 'everything' supporters (those who dogmatically maintain that everything written by the late Chairman Mao Zedong is truth)", the poster said. "Why did they do this? Because they are supporters of the gang of four", the poster continued.

The poster which also accused Mr Wan of having criticized Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, demanded that the Communist Party Central Committee "deal with the Anhui question" by sending a work team to the province to carry out an investigation. "Down with the gang of four's agents in Anhui" the poster ended.

Mr Wan Li was minister of railways from January 1975 to April 1976 and was held until now to be a moderate close to Mr Deng. He became first secretary of Anhui Province in June 1977.

The province to the west of Shanghai, one of the poorest in China was struck by a severe drought last year which led to serious food shortages, observers recalled. As a result of the drought large numbers of beggars appeared last spring in Nanjing and Shanghai, observers recalled.

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ANHUI GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Hefei, 17 September--By 20 August collected summer grain stored in the state grain depots in Anhui Province had exceeded the planned target by 79.6 percent, hitting an all-time-high record. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 17 Sep 79 OW]

JIANGSU SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Nanjing, 17 September--As of August 20, Jiangsu Province had procured 4.125 billion jin of summer grain, overfulfilling the state procurement plan by 129.3 percent and showing an increase of 47.4 percent over last year's same period. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 17 Sep 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG GRAIN OUTPUT--In the 30 years since the founding of new China, Zhejiang Province's output of grain and oilbearing crops has increased steadily. Grain output in 1978 totaled 22.43 billion jin, an increase of 250 percent as compared with 1948. Rape-seed output in 1978 rose 200 million jin compared with 1950, an increase by more than 100 percent. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW]

HENAN GOVERNOR SPEAKS AT PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT MEETING

HK260450 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "The Henan provincial people's government held its first meeting on the afternoon of 22 September." The meeting made arrangements for the provincial people's government's work and general office and for the tasks and organs of its agricultural committee. "Attending the meeting were Comrade Liu Jie, governor of the provincial people's government; and Comrades Dai Suli, Li Qingwei, Wang Shucheng, (Zhu Guanghua), (Li Yi) and (Yue Xiaoxia), vice governors of the provincial people's government. Responsible comrades of all provincial committees, offices and bureaus also attended the meeting. Comrade Li Qingwei, the vice governor presided and Comrade Liu Jie, the governor, delivered a speech."

Comrade Liu Jie first read the relevant articles of the PRC organic laws concerning local people's congresses and people's governments at all levels, saying: "Our provincial people's government must carry out work in accordance with the organic laws." Comrade Liu Jie noted: "Under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, our provincial people's government not only has to give consideration to our work and tasks to be fulfilled in the coming months but also has to successfully formulate plans for fulfilling the readjustment tasks in 1980 and 1981. First, we must concentrate our forces to fulfill or overfulfill the 1979 industrial and agricultural production plans and the 1979 financial plan. Urban industries have deepened the movement to increase production and practice economy. The situation of industrial production is not bad, and the finance and trade front has made new improvements." We must, however, work still harder. We must also promote the production of enterprises under collective ownership, truly implement the expansion of selfmanagement rights of enterprises and relevant measures to give rewards.

With regard to agriculture, on the basis of reaping a good harvest of summer grain, the autumn situation is also not bad. Currently, cadres and people in all areas are working energetically to carry out the autumn harvest and make preparations for planting wheat. To do well in grasping the autumn harvest we must also do a very good job of grasping the minor autumn harvest. This year we must fully and successfully plant wheat. We must do well in tangibly carrying out farmland capital construction this winter and next spring. To achieve the above goals, we must conscientiously implement the central authorities' two important documents on developing agriculture along with all other relevant policies, mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of rural cadres and commune members and lay solid foundations for next year's agricultural production.

Furthermore, "from this winter till next spring, we must extensively carry out education in democracy and the legal system, accelerate the handling of remaining cases and problems and successfully promote the electoral (?affairs) of people's congresses at the county level.

"Comrade Liu Jie said: To guarantee the implementation of the line, principles and policy of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, we must correct the ideological line and conscientiously deepen the discussions on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. We must fully understand the great significance of discussing this issue and we must integrate the discussions with reality, make investigations and studies, dare to proceed from reality, break through forbidden zones, surmount all obstacles and successfully solve new problems in a truth-seeking way under the new circumstances."



Comrade Liu Jie stressed in conclusion: "We must, as leaders of the provincial government, uphold the principle of democratic centralism, give full play to the functions of all bureaus, committees and offices under the provincial government and enable all provincial machines to run well. Our cadres are (?charged with important tasks.) We must concentrate on scientific management, raise efficiency and race against time. We must carry forward the spirit of solidarity and militancy and trust and support one another. In cases where criticizing and airing views on leaders is marginal, our comrades must not refrain from doing so. We are determined to do a good job of being the people's public servants, to hold ourselves responsible to the 70 million people throughout the province and to try in every possible way to successfully fight the province's first campaign in the four modernizations.

"Vice Governors Dai Suli and Wang Shucheng also stated their views and made demands on the industrial and agricultural sector with regard to increasing production, and solving existing problems."

#### HENAN FINANCE, TRADE FORUM LOOKS AT MARKET SITUATION

HK260628 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 21 September, Li Qingwei, secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of the province, presided over the forum of the finance and trade staff and workers and listened to the problems that currently exist in the supply of commodities to the markets. Also present at the forum were: (Jiang Xin), first vice chairman of the Henan Finance Office; (Pi Jielong), second secretary of the Zhengzhou Municipal CCP Committee; (Zhou Huansheng), secretary; and other responsible comrades of the departments concerned.

"After summing up past experiences and lessons, the participants seriously analyzed the present situation of the markets, put forward questions and studied ways to solve the problems. Speaking at the forum were salespersons, responsible comrades from the basic level shops, business cadres from the companies subordinate to the prefectures and so forth."

Li Qingwei said: "Our commerce work must be responsible to the consumers. The prices of all products which are comparatively expensive must be reduced, while irrational prices must be readjusted." "In the future, it is necessary to frequently inform me about the situation in the markets."

Li Qingwei said in conclusion: "The leadership of our finance and trade departments must frequently listen to the opinions of the masses, use various channels to enliven the markets, and give full play to the regulating role of the market economy. The finance and trade departments must serve production and the people's livelihood and help the industrial departments produce more new varieties of high quality products to satisfy the needs of the masses." Li Qingwei also said that arrangements must be made for the supply of commodities during the National Day and mid-autumn festival.

#### HENAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON INCREASING PRODUCTION

HK260806 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "The Henan Provincial CCP Committee last night held a provincial telephone conference on having the provincial industry and communications front work concentrate on whipping up a new upsurge in increasing production and practicing economy for the next 100 days." The conference mobilized the masses of staff and workers throughout the province to make sustained and redoubled efforts, continue the triumphant advance and strive to fulfill the 1979 plans for increasing production and practicing economy.

"Comrade Wang Shucheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the provincial people's government, delivered an important speech. Comrade (Yue Xiaoxia), vice governor of the provincial people's government, attended the conference." Also present were responsible comrades of the committees and bureaus concerned at the provincial level, the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation; comrades responsible for industry and communications work from all prefectural and municipal CCP committees and all municipal revolutionary committees; and responsible persons of large and medium factories, mines and enterprises.

"In his speech, Comrade Wang Shucheng analyzed the current excellent situation of industrial production in the province. He said: The province's total industrial output value in the first 10-day period of September increased by 16 percent as compared with the same period in August. The province's total industrial output value in the next 10 days of September also registered an increase compared with the (same period in August). Consequently, the province's financial income also registered an increase."

Comrade Wang Shucheng noted: The major experiences in registering the above increases are:

1. We have energetically implemented the measures for reforming and giving rewards. The measures have produced outstanding effects. For example, the province's small nitrogenous fertilizer plants were in the red for a considerable period in the past. Following the implementation of the measures, all those plants have turned deficits into profits.
2. We have tried in every possible way to promote production. "However, there are still some irrational regulations and restrictions which have become obstacles to realizing the four modernizations. They were created by the sabotage activities of Lin Biao and the gang of four." To invigorate our economic work, we must reform.
3. We have further implemented the relevant policy decisions and strengthened leadership.

Comrade Wang Shucheng said in conclusion: All the relevant systems, including economic and construction committees, finance and trade systems, agriculture committees, farm machinery units and light industry departments, must review and strive to fulfill their plans for increasing production and practicing economy.

#### CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS MORAL SYMPOSIUM FOR YOUTHS

HK260200 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "With the approval of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, Hubei held a symposium of young people and juveniles in Wuhan on 23 September to exchange experiences in communist moral education. The symposium tasks were to seriously study and implement the relevant documents of the central authorities, further enhance the understanding of the importance and urgency of strengthening education for young people and juveniles, exchange experiences in launching communist moral education, study and formulate concrete measures for achieving our goals in this education and further mobilize the forces from all aspects."

This symposium was jointly held by the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, the Hubei Education Bureau, the Hubei Public Security Bureau, the Hubei Federation of Trade Unions, the Hubei CYL Committee and the Hubei Women's Federation. Some 250 persons took part in the meeting. The CYL national committee, the Ministry of Public Security and the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee were very concerned with this symposium and sent personnel to guide the representatives from 11 provincial CYL committees.

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On the evening of 22 September, Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Li Renzhi and Xu Daoqi, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, personally received responsible comrades from the CYL committees of the fraternal provinces and all the representatives.

Comrade Chen Pixian delivered a speech in which "he demanded that the representatives carry forward the glorious tradition of the work of the CYL, closely rely and spontaneously accept the party's leadership, persist in the four basic principles, further emancipate their minds, persist in practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, dare to think, speak and work and cultivate a generation of new people for the communist cause. Hubei must modestly learn from the good experiences of fraternal provinces and municipalities, overcome its own shortcomings by learning from the strong points of others and strive to do a good job of educating young people and juveniles.

"At the symposium on the morning of 23 September, Comrade Li Renzhi, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, gave a speech. (Deng Guozheng), secretary of the Hubei CYL Committee, read the documents of the central authorities."

Li Renzhi extended a warm welcome to the representatives from the fraternal provinces and municipalities and all the other representatives, stressed the extreme importance and urgency of strengthening education for young people and juveniles and solving the problems of a minority of young people and juveniles who have violated the law and committed crimes, and demanded that the party organizations at all levels strengthen their leadership and attain this task well.

#### GUANGDONG MILITARY DISTRICT MEETINGS DISCUSS TRUTH CRITERION

HK260515 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Sep 79 HK

[Text] Recently, the CCP committees at all levels of the Guangdong Provincial Military District held meetings and ran cadre study classes to further study the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC and to launch a discussion on the criterion of truth. Leading comrades at all levels took the lead in integrating with reality, summing up the experiences and lessons and criticizing the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. They further merged their thinking into the spirit of the third plenary session of the Central Committee.

To counter some muddled ideas in the discussion on the criterion of truth, these discussions made a clear distinction between genuine and sham "holding high" and deepened understanding of the significance of this discussion. All presented a large number of facts to show that proceeding from books and taking fragments of talks as the criterion of truth and falsehood, without studying the new situation and the new problems, will ossify one's thinking. This violates the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. Many comrades said: Revolutionary leaders are men, not gods. The great contributions made by Comrade Mao Zedong must be affirmed. But certain conclusions proven erroneous by practice must also be corrected. We must be emancipated from the ideological fetters of the "two whatevers" and let Mao Zedong Thought continue to develop in practice. This is the genuine "holding high."



In the discussion on the criterion of truth, these CCP committees applied the viewpoint of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth to analyze our country's class situation in the current stage, and corrected their understanding of the main contradiction in the country at present. The CCP committee of a certain PLA unit investigated the class situation of a local town in order to gain a correct understanding of class and class struggle in our country in the current stage. Through the investigation and analysis, people can clearly see that the class situation within our country has undergone a fundamental change and that class struggle is no longer the main contradiction. Thus, the work focus of the party should naturally be shifted to the construction of socialist modernization. In the discussions, in close connection with people's state of mind, the CCP committees at all levels of the provincial military district also launched criticism and self-criticism against the unhealthy tendencies among some comrades lacking revolutionary spirit, seeking ease and comfort, remaining idle, making use of power to seek personal gain and being superficial and bureaucratic in work style. All deeply felt that if we want to strengthen the PLA units and militia and contribute to safeguarding and building the four modernizations, there should be a significant change in work style as well as an emancipation from the fetters of individualism and bureaucratism. Through the discussion, many leading comrades took the lead in going down to the basic levels to guide the PLA units and militia in building the four modernizations. More than 200 cadres at or above regiment level have gone to grasp selected basic level units and conduct investigations and help the basic levels make up the missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth.

#### HAINAN RIBAO ADVOCATES ENRICHMENT OF PEASANTS

HK220214 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 20 Sep 79 HK

[HAINAN RIBAO 20 September commentator's article: "To Become Rich, It Is First Necessary To Criticize Ultraleftism"]

[Excerpts] More and more people have recently become concerned about and discussed the question of how to enable the peasants to become wealthy as rapidly as possible. This is naturally an extremely important matter. During the tyranny of Lin Biao and the gang of four, "rich" seemed to become a forbidden area. If you talked about "enrichment," the big hats of "revisionism" and "capitalism" were immediately placed on your head. The peasants suffered a great deal from this spiritual shackle.

Under the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the door to the enrichment of the peasants has now been opened. But we cannot say that the obstacles in the advance towards enrichment have been completely eliminated. Viewing the present situation in Hainan, we see that a major obstacle is that the remnant poison of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four still binds the thinking of some comrades. To enable the peasants to become wealthy as soon as possible, we must continue to criticize the fallacies spread on this question by Lin Biao and the gang of four, completely eliminate the remnant poison of their ultraleftist line, and further emancipate people's minds.

We advocate that, under the socialist system, anyone who becomes wealthy is honorable. To become wealthy first is to be honorable first, and the wealthier a person becomes the more honorable he is. Every person must think of, speak of and work for enrichment with perfect assurance. Through the creative labor of the millions of cadres and peasants, we should build an affluent socialist countryside.

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Egalitarianism was another important aspect of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four. The metaphysical fallacy of "equal and simultaneous enrichment" which they spread has deceived many people. We advocate common enrichment for all. But this is not the same as equal and simultaneous enrichment. Things in this world cannot develop in absolute parallel. To allow those communes and brigades where favorable conditions exist to become wealthy before others certainly does not hinder the poor units in becoming rich also; moreover, the former may lead the way and set an example for the poor units to rapidly promote production.

Will acting in this way lead to polarization? No. Under conditions of socialism, in which there is public ownership of the means of production and exploitation has been eliminated, there are only differences in timing and the degree of enrichment. It is fundamentally impossible for polarization to occur. We speak of enrichment of the individual under the premise of the socialist public ownership system. The peasants can increase their income through their own labor; so long as they do not exploit others or engage in speculation, corruption and embezzlement, we should encourage and protect such enrichment. The wealthier a peasant becomes, the greater his contribution to the state and society.

We call on the whole body of peasants, under party leadership, to make full use of the superior conditions afforded by the socialist system, bring into full play their wisdom and labor activism, and advance together towards the goal of enrichment.

#### BRIEFS

HUNAN FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--An upsurge of farmland capital construction, with harnessing the rivers and transforming the soil as the center, will soon be commencing in Hunan. The average area of farmland that guarantees good harvests, irrespective of drought and floods, for each person farming in Hunan is 0.72 mu. The existing water conservancy projects do not have complete ancillary equipment, their standard is low and their management is poor, and their benefits have not been given full play. Some 10,000 million yuan has been spent on farmland capital construction throughout the province, including 2,800 million yuan invested by the state. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Sep 79 HK]

HUBEI MILITARY ENTERPRISES--Wuhan, 19 September--Military industrial enterprises under Wuhan PLA units, while fulfilling normal tasks producing items for the military, have also produced items for civilian use. In the first half of this year they produced 74 kinds of products for civilian use, including: machine tools, farm machines, motor vehicle parts, sewing machines, textile goods, knitwear items and clothing worth more than 30 million yuan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0245 GMT 19 Sep 79 OW]

GUANGDONG PORT CHANNEL--Guangzhou, 23 September--Work has been finished on widening and deepening the channel to the Huangpu port here, the biggest in south China. The 110-kilometre channel on the Zhujiang (Pearl) River is now 140 to 160 meters wide at the bed and 8.6 meters deep. Twenty thousand-ton class ships fully loaded with cargoes can tie up at the new wharves while 15,000-ton ships can reach the old wharves. The old channel had submerged shoals and was too shallow for big ships, and part of the cargoes used to be discharged at the mouth of the pearl river before 10,000-ton class ships were able to enter the port. Thirty million tons of earth was moved during dredging operations which started in 1973. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW]

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SOUTHWEST REGION

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YUNNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON AUTUMN REAPING, SOWING

HK260545 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "According to this station's reporter, the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference on the (?evening) of 22 September, calling on party committees and cadres at all levels throughout the province to further implement the party's policies, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and commune members and concentrate their forces to promote autumn reaping and sowing. Comrade Xue Tao, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech, analyzing the characteristics of this year's autumn reaping and sowing in the province. He called on all areas to proceed from actual local conditions and do well in grasping the following work.

"1. It is imperative to do well in conscientiously promoting autumn reaping and use the party's policies to truly mobilize the masses." We must adopt all effective measures, achieve intensive and meticulous farming and strive to reap more grain. Comrade Xue Tao said: If the average per-mu yield of the province's over 30 million mu of spring-sown grain crops can be increased by over 20 jin, the total output can be increased by over 600 million jin, thus enabling us to make up the deficiency of spring harvested crops. Leaders at all levels must attach major importance to achieving the above goal.

"2. It is imperative to do well in tangibly grasping autumn sowing and increase the acreage under cultivation." We must guarantee to fulfill plans for (?planting) spring harvested crops. And we must handle affairs in accordance with natural and economic laws.

"3. It is imperative to continue to deeply implement the central authorities' two documents on agriculture and conscientiously implement the party's (?policies)." Party committees at all levels must first organize the masses of cadres and commune members to study and discuss the issue of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. They must also organize them to sum up the positive and negative experiences in developing agriculture, deepen the criticism of the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, further emancipate their minds and enhance their awareness and steadfastness in implementing the party's policies. During the autumn reaping and sowing, we must place special emphasis on successfully setting up and popularizing production responsibility systems. In going in for autumn afforestation, we must emphasize building forests. Moreover, every county must have one or two key projects to expand their forests. We must pay special attention to developing woody oil-bearing crops, such as teaseed oil, tung oil trees and pine resin.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN BEIJING OPERA--Beijing, 18 September--"The Fog of Wa Mountain," the first Beijing Opera with a theme to lash Lin Biao and his followers and to hail the people's struggle and victory, has been staged with Guan Xiaoshuang, an actress who has captivated Beijing's audience with her exquisite performing art and singing skills, playing a young militia heroine of the Wa nationality. The opera, which is sponsored by the No 2 Repertory Company of the Yunnan Beijing Opera Institute, is truthful, touching and realistically reflects the life of the minority nationalities. The repertory company of the institute, while resuming the performance of traditional operas, has also been actively rehearsing other Beijing Operas, such as "The Love Song of Liang Mountain," "The Barbarian Marshal's Posterity" and "Wen Yido," which reflect modern life. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0307 GMT 18 Sep 79 OW]



XINHUA REPORTS ON BEIJING'S EXPANDED EXPORTS

OW270740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--In the first eight months of this year, Beijing City expanded its exports to 240 million U.S. dollars, an increase of 42 percent over the same period last year, according to the municipal foreign trade bureau. Beijing's exports range from art and handicraft articles, ducks, prepared traditional Chinese medicines to petrochemical, textile and other light industrial products. The city exported last year over 500 varieties of commodities to 133 countries and regions and brought its trade volume up by more than 23 percent over the previous year.

Beijing's world-famous cloisonne, a handicraft which originated in Beijing some 300 years ago, was high on the city's export list. Though the city has increased its cloisonne production some 40 times in the past 30 years, it is still unable to meet the growing demands of the world market. The city exported about 8 million U.S. dollars of cloisonne last year.

A rising center for China's textile industry, Beijing sold 821,000 bolts of cloth and 25.5 million U.S. dollars of garments last year to foreign buyers.

Petrochemical products are also new features in the city's exports. Last year the city exported over 10 million U.S. dollars worth of petrochemical products, 34 percent higher than in 1977. In the first eight months of this year, exports of petrochemical products registered a 3.2-fold increase as compared with the same period last year.

In 1978 Beijing sold 4.89 million U.S. dollars worth of prepared traditional Chinese medicine on the world market, which represents a 22-fold increase over 1972. Most of the city's prepared traditional Chinese medicine consists of cures for specific illness. They were formerly used mainly by Overseas Chinese, but, nowadays they are accepted by more people of other nationalities.

In the last half of 1978 the city began to process materials and assembly machines for foreign firms and to conduct compensatory trade with foreign countries. In the past 12 months, over 60 such contracts were signed.

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC HOLDS TEA PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY OF UPRISING

SK270444 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our and NEI MONGGOL RIBAO's reporters, the autonomous regional CPPCC committee held a tea party on 20 September at its auditorium to ceremoniously mark the 30th anniversary of the "19 September" uprising in Suiyuan. Attending the party were responsible comrades of the party, government and army organs in the autonomous region, including Ting Mao, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, (Li Cunyi); responsible persons of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee, including Kui Bi, (He Ligeng), Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike, Sun Lanfeng, Zhou Beifeng and Yang Lingde; and a number of personages of various nationalities from various circles, who participated in the uprising. They happily got together to reminisce, exchange thoughts about the future and to voice their own opinions freely.

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In view of the fact that the liberation war was on the verge of all-round victory in 1949, Mr Fu Zuoyi was so moved and inspired by our party's policy that, through a talk, he made efforts to realize the liberation of Beijing. Through active efforts exerted by our party, Mr Dong Qiwu, Sun Lanfeng and others voluntarily responded to the call of the CCP and directed an uprising with their troops on 19 September 1949. The "19 September" uprising played a major role in prompting liberation in other areas of the country.

Comrade Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee, delivered a speech at the tea party. He said: In the 30 years since the "19 September" uprising, patriotic personages in our region have experienced democratic reform and socialist transformation and have participated in every political movement, so that they have made great progress and have made contributions to their respective occupational fields.

Comrade Wang Duo stated: The party's united front will play a more important role in the days to come in achieving the four modernizations, returning Taiwan to the motherland and in realizing the cause of motherland unification. He urged all comrades in this regard, according to their own conditions, to do whatever they can for the cause of returning Taiwan to the motherland.

In reviewing the situation of the "19 September" uprising, Sun Lanfeng, vice chairman of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee and the former commander of the IX Corps of Kuomintang Armed Forces, was very excited and said: In the 30 years since the liberation, I have been deeply affected by the education given by the party and the people.

(Dong Zhihao), former director of the liaison office in Guisui of the northern China people's government, who was also dispatched by the party to join the uprising, also spoke at the tea party. Other speakers included former personnel of the Kuomintang's party and government organs, who also participated in the uprising, and representatives of ethnic minorities, including Zhou Beifeng, (Lin Bingjun), (Wang Hongwen), (Wu Youlun) and (Zeng Baoan). They unanimously wished their old and close friends in Taiwan to make more contributions to returning Taiwan to the motherland. Also attending the tea party were (Wu Daping) and (Zhao Yuping), deputy directors of the united front work department of the autonomous regional CCP committee. The tea party was presided over by (He Ligeng), director of the united front work department of the autonomous regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee.

#### SHANXI'S WANG QIAN SPEAKS ON RURAL ISSUES

HK270612 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 HK

[Text] According to SHANXI RIBAO, we must continue to implement the spirit of the third plenary session, launch extensive study and discussion of the criterion of truth, implement the party's policies, further mobilize the peasants' activism and develop agricultural production in an all-round way. This remains the current task in rural work and must be grasped tightly and well. There must be no wavering or slackening. This was stressed by Comrade Wang Qian when he recently went down to the rural areas and talked with rural cadres.

Comrade Wang Qian went to Jingle, Lan, Xing, Lin, Zhongyang, Shilou, Liulin and Lishi counties in the Xishan area of Shanxi in late August and early September to investigate and study. He held meetings with commune and brigade cadres to study and discuss experiences and lessons in and measures for continuing to implement the spirit of the third plenary session and resolutely carrying out party policies.

After listening to reports on the state of work in the counties since the third plenary session, Comrade Wang Qian pointed out: The changes since the third plenary session fully show that through seriously implementing the two central documents on agriculture and the party's rural policies and fully mobilizing the activism of the cadres and masses, a new atmosphere has appeared in agricultural production and the rural economy has livened up. What I have seen and heard on this trip seems fresh and new. Practice has proven that the line, principles and policies laid down by the third plenary session are completely correct and are enthusiastically supported by the cadres and masses in the rural areas. In the past, due to interference and sabotage by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we ran the rural economy in a lifeless way with the result that the road became ever narrower and our days became ever more hazardous. We must resolutely correct things which practice has proven to be erroneous. We must continue to launch the study and discussion on the criterion of truth, correct our ideological line, continue to emancipate our thinking, further eliminate the poison of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, unswervingly implement the spirit of the third plenary session and seriously carry out the party's rural policies. Comrade Wang Qian and the comrades of the prefectures, counties, communes and brigades looked into and agreed on a number of opinions on policies:

1. Within the collective economy, it is necessary to pay attention to developing diversification in a big way, and rapidly change the situation of only carrying out grain production, to liven up the collective economy.
2. To spur the development of forestry and animal husbandry, in their permissible reduction of grain procurement, some counties should first reduce or waive the procurement quotas on accounting units where grain output is low but great potentials exist for developing forestry, animal husbandry and oil-bearing crops, to allow them to provide the state with forestry, animal and oil products.
3. It is necessary to resolutely implement the principle of distribution according to work, insure that those who do more work receive more pay, and overcome egalitarianism. Appropriate material bonuses should be awarded to cadres and peasants who have made great contributions.
4. To speed up afforestation, all communes and brigades, state organs and enterprises must carry out collective afforestation over large areas.
5. It is necessary to encourage the peasants to pursue domestic sideline occupations, to increase their individual incomes and liven up the rural economy. We should to some extent relax the policies regarding the development of domestic sideline occupations, and support the peasants in raising pigs, sheep, chickens, rabbits, bees and silkworms. Places which can should allow each peasant household to raise one large animal.

#### BRIEFS

HEBEI HOUSING CONSTRUCTION--Qinhuangdao Municipality, Hebei Province, embarked on house-construction projects at the beginning of this year. Up to the end of August, houses with a total of 155,500 square meters of floor space had been completed. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 79 SK]

TIANJIN MUSCLE TRANSPLANT--Tianjin, 14 September--Wang Shiru, deputy head of surgery of the Tianjin Municipal No 2 Hospital, has used back muscles to replace leg muscles in the treatment of polio patients with good results. His first successful trial operation was in April 1974. The patient was able to stand up and walk 2 months after the muscle transplant. Since last year, Wang Shiru and other doctors of the hospital have treated more than 100 patients using this method, and the results of 73 percent of the patients were satisfactory. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0317 GMT 14 Sep 79 OW]



## JILIN: TONGHUA MUNICIPALITY DEALS WITH FRAUD CASE

SK270554 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Leaders of the cotton mill in Tonghua Municipality, in collusion with the personnel of the No 2 machinery station who were stationed in the mill, as well as with the personnel concerned of the (Huancheng) supply and marketing collective in Liuhe County, engaged in fraudulent deals.

In March 1979, the leaders secretly distributed 8,690.3 meters of cotton cloth to cadres and workers, which caused a loss of more than 6,000 yuan to the state.

The decisions made by the Tonghua Municipal CCP Committee in the case are as follows:

1. It is necessary to give (Wang Qinglai), secretary of the CCP Committee of the cotton mill in Tonghua Municipality, and (Zhao Dianxie), deputy secretary of the mill CCP committee, a stern inner party disciplinary warning. The remaining personnel concerned should be criticized separately and informed of the evidence uncovered in the case.
2. It is necessary to refund the cost of the cotton cloth which was distributed in secret according to the fixed price. The Tonghua Municipal CCP Committee decided to make this case public and to urge the party organizations at all levels throughout the municipality to deeply study and implement the rules of inner party political life, to voluntarily safeguard the party's regulations and rules, and to insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

## LIAONING MEETING RELAYS INSTRUCTIONS ON PEOPLE'S VISITS, LETTERS

SK270648 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, all localities throughout the province have scored great achievements in handling visitors and letters and settling those long-standing cases. Through the efforts of party committees at all levels throughout the province, the overwhelming majority of the false, unjust and erroneous cases created by Lin Biao and the gang of four have been reversed and corrected. Most problems left over from history have been reinvestigated and solved, and the party policies, to a great extent, have been put into effect.

However, the development of this work is uneven in various localities. There are still some false, unjust and erroneous cases which have not yet been completely reversed and corrected and related policies which have not been thoroughly implemented in a few localities and units. As a result, the number of visitors lately from the localities appealing to the higher authorities for help in Beijing City and in Liaoning Province have again increased.

In order to quickly change this situation, a recent Standing Committee members' meeting of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee conscientiously relayed the instructions of the central authorities regarding visits and letters from the people, discussed measures for strengthening this work and issued a circular calling for doing a good job in handling visits and letters from the people.

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The circular urges all localities and units to implement the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to further raise their understanding of the importance of handling visits and letters from the people and resolutely overcome the bureaucratic work style.
2. Party committees and government organizations at all levels should entrust departments concerned to solve within a given time all the problems advanced by visitors from the localities appealing to the higher authorities for assistance.
3. Leading persons of party committees and departments at all levels should all pay attention to handling visits and letters from the people and become men of action who do not engage in empty talk but work hard. Leaders should also personally investigate important cases.
4. Great efforts should be made to do a good job in the political and ideological work of those visitors from the localities appealing for assistance. It is necessary to be patient with those visitors whose demands cannot be met at the present because of inadequate resources, and explain to them why their demands are being turned down in accordance with party policies. As for those who make excessive or irrational demands, we should also be patient in trying to convince them of the impossibility of their demands.
5. It is necessary to start by solving the problems of the majority of the people and criticize those who believe in anarchism and ultra-individualism. As for those evil persons who deliberately cause trouble and undermine the social order, the public security departments should punish them according to law.

At the same time, the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee also held several meetings of responsible persons of all departments at provincial, prefectural and municipal levels. Comrade Chen Puru, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, set forth concrete measures for handling the broad masses of visitors from the localities appealing to the higher authorities for assistance in Beijing City and in Liaoning Province.

The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee also transferred 95 cadres from provincial organs to go to various localities, together with some directors of departments and bureaus as heads, in order to assist prefectural and municipal party committees in handling visits and letters from the people. Together with the inspection groups sent by the central authorities they worked to handle visits and letters from the people.

LIAONING RIBAO COMMENTARY ON HONESTY IN COMMERCE

SK270626 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Sep 79 SK

[Text] LIAONING RIBAO front-pages a brief commentary on 25 September entitled "Peasants Are Right."

The commentary says: Being fair in buying and selling is an outstanding characteristic of the socialist commercial workers and is a trait by which we can distinguish them from the businessmen of the old society. Most comrades of commercial departments possess this characteristic and enjoy the trust of the masses of people. It is regretful, however, that there are still a few comrades in commercial departments who act counter to the interests of the masses in order to seek their own interests. For example, (Lidian) Food Purchasing and Marketing Station in Fu County arbitrarily downgraded the quality standards and prices in purchasing peasants' hogs.

The commentary states: Rural trade is a link between the state and the peasants. Commercial workers must clearly understand the mutual relationship between the interests of the state and that of the peasants. They should avoid acting against the interests of the state and causing the peasants to suffer losses. It is, of course, forbidden for them to deceive the peasants by giving them profits with their right hand and taking them back with their left hand.

Looking from the surface, it seems that lowering the standards of products and reducing their prices may increase the income of the state. But this dampens the enthusiasm of the peasants for production. Consequently, it also undermines the interests of the state. Therefore, we should not place the interests of the state and the peasants at odds with each other.

Commercial departments at all levels must educate commercial workers, especially those commodity inspectors who have direct contact with peasants, to understand that in purchasing agricultural and side-line products it is necessary to act in strict accordance with the policies of the state, to set prices on the basis of quality and to sell and buy at reasonable prices. In addition, it is strictly forbidden for them to downgrade the quality standards of the products, reduce their prices and deliberately make things difficult for peasants. The unhealthy work style as practiced in the (Lidian) Purchasing and Marketing Station must be resolutely eliminated.

#### CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON CHEN PURU'S ADDRESS

The following correction applies to the article entitled "Chen Puru's Address" published in the 24 September People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, S 4:

Page S 5, first paragraph, line two should read: ...solid. However, it amounts to only about 16 percent of ...

#### BRIEFS

**HEILONGJIANG LAND RECLAMATION**--This year the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation and the provincial bureau of state farms have invested 2.2 million yuan for grassland development in Heilongjiang's reclamation areas. The (Deping), (Fuyu), (Anda), (Luse) and (Julang) livestock farms, which occupy large tracts of grassland totaling 1.4 million mu, have received major portions of the investment. Other livestock and crop farms in reclamation areas have also taken measures for grassland development. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW]

**HEILONGJIANG PLA SUPPORTS AGRICULTURE**--The Heilongjiang Provincial Military District has dispatched more than 5,400 cadres and fighters and 33 trucks to (Longzhen), (Longmen), (Xingdeli), (Qinglongshan), (Qianjin) and (Chuangye) state farms to help with wheat harvesting. In 30 days the PLA cadres and fighters helped the state farms gather wheat from more than 600,000 mu and harvest 66,000 tons of dried and winnowed wheat. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW]

**JILIN EARLY FROST PROTECTION**--A responsible person of the Jilin Provincial Agricultural Bureau called on the whole province to protect crops from early frost. He said: Crops are growing well in rural areas throughout the province. However, since mid-August, temperatures have been rather low and sunshine has been insufficient. Normal growth of rice, corn, sorghum and other autumn crops may be affected. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 79 SK]



NINGXIA FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS MEETING ON CRITERION OF TRUTH

06242333 Beijing NINXIA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Yinchuan, 24 September--At a recent enlarged meeting held by the Standing Committee of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region's CCP Committee, principal responsible comrades at the regional and prefectural levels discussed the question of the criterion of truth according to actual conditions in order to further follow the correct ideological line and deepen their understanding of the great significance of this discussion. Before this, the question of the criterion of truth was not discussed extensively. As a result, many leading cadres failed to thoroughly solve the problem of ossification or semi-ossification of thinking. After seriously analyzing their state of mind, the regional party committee held that most of the aforementioned leading cadres had a problem of understanding, and that they failed to follow the correct ideological line mainly because the regional party committee failed to give them positive guidance and help in this regard. Furthermore, similar problems existed among leading cadres of the regional party committee themselves in varying degrees.

The principal responsible comrade of the regional party committee then mobilized leading cadres to say what was on their minds and to free their minds of misgivings. He also declared in no uncertain terms that no one is allowed to seize on others' faults, put labels on people or use the big stick. At the same time, he organized leading cadres to restudy the guidelines laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and repeatedly explained the great significance of the discussion on the criterion of truth.

Leading comrades of the regional party committee also participated in the discussion. Li Xuezhai, first secretary of the regional party committee, said: Without following the correct ideological line, a leading cadre cannot move a single step in practical work. Since the ideological line is the basis of the political line, one cannot implement the political line well without following the correct ideological line. Therefore, it is a major task for party committees at various levels to solve questions of the ideological line well.

Ma Xin, secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and Xue Hongfu, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, said: Holding the discussion on the criterion of truth is a political matter of great importance concerning our guide to thinking and action, a matter concerning the four modernizations and the future and destiny of our party and state.

A responsible comrade of the Guyuan prefectural party committee in the Liupan Mountain area said: Although Guyuan Prefecture has made tremendous developments in its various undertakings in the 30 years since liberation, it is still poor and backward. The direct cause of this is the past political instability and exaggeration of class struggle. After making an accurate assessment of the class situation and the principal contradiction at home, the party Central Committee has formulated a series of correct policies and measures to rectify past mistakes and to unite the cadres and masses to work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations. Practical experiences show that what was done in the past was wrong and resulted in separating the party from the masses and in sabotaging the productive forces. What is being done now is in accord with the will of the people. We can change the situation in which Guyuan Prefecture is poor and backward only if we emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, break through the forbidden zones, eliminate chaos and restore order.

The Ningxia regional party committee has been considering combining this discussion with the criticism of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in order to turn the process of this discussion into one of criticizing the ultraleftist line and eliminating its pernicious influence. The regional party committee has called on leading cadres at various levels to take the initiative in studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, do practical work, integrate theory with practice and emancipate their minds so as to change their rigid or semirigid way of thinking, follow the guidelines of the party Central Committee's third plenary session and keep abreast of the developing situation throughout the country.

#### TAN QILONG ATTENDS CEREMONY FOR XINING WATER PROJECT

OW241055 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Xining municipal party and revolutionary committees held a meeting on 22 September at the people's auditorium of Qinghai Province to celebrate the completion of Xining's (Beichuan) water supply project. The meeting was presided over by Comrade (Zhang Rui), deputy secretary of the Xining municipal party committee. Present were also responsible comrades from the party, government and PLA units of Qinghai and Xining, including Tan Qilong, Zhang Guosheng, Wu Shengrong, Zhao Haifeng, Xu Linfeng, (Wu Chengyu), (Su Zongrong), (Yang Jianhua) and (An Huimin). Tan Qilong, Zhang Guofeng and (Yang Jianhua), who spoke at the meeting, hailed completion of the project.

A report was delivered by Comrade (An Huimin), chairman of the Xining Municipal Revolutionary Committee. He said: Xining is a developing city. Since nationwide liberation, the party Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to the various socialist construction undertakings in the city. The State Planning Commission and the State Capital Construction Commission decided in 1976 to build the (Beichuan) water supply project, capable of providing Xining City with 70,000 tons of water daily. The project was originally scheduled to be commissioned on the eve of the 30th National Day. Some 460,000 cubic meters of earthwork were completed in building this project which includes a 5.9-km water supply channel and a 5,300-square meter (?reservoir). Due to the high level of underground water and many other obstacles, it was rather difficult to build this large-scale project. However, since the project was started in August 1977, the masses of workers, cadres and technicians devoted themselves to building the project with earnest efforts. As a result, the project has been completed and put into operation within 2 years, supplying Xining City 35,000 tons of water daily. With the water supplied by other facilities, Xining City's water needs have been solved in the main.

The meeting presented banners and citations to 56 advanced units and 384 individuals who distinguished themselves in building this project.

#### LIAO HANSHENG ARTICLE ON QINGHAI'S LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW241059 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] QINGHAI RIBAO today front-pages an article by Comrade Liao Hansheng [first political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units and first secretary of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units] entitled "Cherish Qinghai and Build Qinghai."

The article says: "Thirty years ago I had the opportunity to participate in the battle to liberate Qinghai and work there for a certain period of time. On the occasion of celebrating the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Qinghai, the memory of marching into Xining City together with my other comrades-in-arms is still very fresh in my mind."

Touching on the establishment of administrative organs at various levels and the launching of struggle against local despots in the early stages of Qinghai's liberation, the article says: "Acting in accordance with the instructions issued by the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao on turning the army units into a working force, the PLA units selected large numbers of outstanding cadres to work in various parts of Qinghai and assigned certain numbers of leading comrades from the political departments at army and divisional levels, political commissars and political department heads at regimental level, and department and section heads from various organs of the military district to work at the provincial-level administrative units or act as secretaries of county-level party committees. Under the guidance of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, these comrades carried forward the fine traditions and work style of our party and army, resolutely implemented the policy of equality and unity among all nationalities laid down by the party, and treated the people of all nationalities in Qinghai equally. Simultaneously with doing a good job in uniting with the representatives of the upper strata, these comrades went to every corner of Qinghai's pastoral and rural areas, working and living together with the people of all nationalities, solving their problems, publicizing the party policies, establishing political power at various levels, and launching struggles against local bandits and despots. These comrades who were transferred to various localities from the army units distinguished themselves afterwards in the struggle to build a new Qinghai Province. Replete with boundless love for Qinghai, they have taken deeper roots in Qinghai and become the backbone elements of various-level organs of political power and different fields of work in Qinghai. Working vigorously together with the masses, they have won support from people of various nationalities.

Comrade Liao Hansheng in his article expressed sincere hope that under the leadership of the provincial party committee these comrades would rely on the people of all nationalities, maintain as well as carry forward the fine work style of hard struggle, establish close ties with the masses of people, be concerned with their well-being, share weal and woe with the masses, further implement the party's policy of equality and unity among all nationalities and unite with as well as lead the people of all nationalities to take part in the struggle to build a new Qinghai with the same spirit in which they first marched into Qinghai to carry out the liberation campaign. The article says in conclusion: Known as a land of gold, Qinghai covers a large area with rich natural resources. There is great hope and a bright future of building a modernized new Qinghai. "On the occasion of celebrating the 30th liberation anniversary of Qinghai. I sincerely wish that under the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, the people of all nationalities in Qinghai will speed up the modernization of Qinghai, make fuller use of Qinghai's rich natural resources for their own benefit and make greater contributions to the motherland's four modernizations."

FURTHER ON MA WENRUI SPEECH AT SHAANXI AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

HK250924 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "At the recent provincial agricultural conference held by the provincial CCP committee, Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, demanded in his speech that we must resolutely implement the principle of taking agriculture as the basis and concentrate our efforts to promote agriculture during the 3 years of readjusting the national economy and in the future in our province.



We must strive to achieve a relatively great breakthrough in our province's agriculture within 3 to 5 years. In the 30 years since the founding of the PRC, we have achieved very great developments in our province's agriculture. However, due to the serious sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the shortcomings and mistakes in our work, there are currently serious imbalances between agriculture and industry and within agriculture itself. The outstanding problem is that the development of agriculture can hardly suit the needs for developing industry and improving the people's livelihood. In the past 2 years, the situation in our province's agriculture has improved. However, the average per-mu yield of grain and the average amount of available grain per capita are lower than the national average standards. The production of cotton, oil and fats and some other industrial crops has not reached their past best standards."

In mentioning this situation, Comrade Ma Wenrui pointed out: "We must certainly not overlook the situation that the agricultural foundation is very weak in our province even though it has improved. We must resolutely place agriculture in the first position in the future. We must strive to achieve a relatively great breakthrough in our province's agriculture within 3 to 5 years. We must make the chief production targets of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries comprehensively catch up with or surpass their past best standards within 3 years, make the total grain output breakthrough the 20 billion jin barrier within 5 years, bring the output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries up to or above 40 percent of the value of total agricultural output and raise the revenue of the commune and brigade enterprises to 30 percent of the total revenue of the commune three-levels economy."

How should we readjust the balance within agriculture? Comrade Ma Wenrui pointed out: We must change the situation of a single-product economy and develop production deeply and extensively. "For many years, we have only grasped grain in looking at agricultural production and overlooked developing industrial crops and developing the forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries undertakings. This is a great waste of our rich natural resources." "Practice in many advanced agricultural units has proven: Only by combining agriculture with forestry and animal husbandry can we rapidly facilitate the development of agriculture. In developing forestry, animal husbandry and diversification we must do things according to local conditions and give prominence to the main points. While we are carrying out general developments, we should strive to promote building the bases. We must especially promote building forestry and animal husbandry bases in south and north Shaanxi. In this way, we will be able to greatly increase our production capacity and promote commodity production."

Comrade Ma Wenrui also said: Properly readjusting the balance within agriculture also has a direct bearing on achieving agricultural modernization by proceeding from the actual situation in our province. Like the whole country, our province's agriculture is characterized by a large population, plenty of labor, little cultivated land, a poor foundation but relatively rich natural resources.

To embark on agricultural modernization, we should emphasize mechanization. We cannot afford to use a lot of machinery all of a sudden. Therefore, we must mainly rely on bringing into play the superiority of our large labor force and rich resources. We should apply science and technology to improve the soil, protect plants, cultivate fine strains, promote water conservancy and irrigation and tend fields. We must continuously raise the per-mu yield, expand the scale of production and develop a diversified economy. We must also develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries in accordance with local conditions. In addition, we should energetically develop commune and brigade enterprises and diversification to rapidly change the backward features of the rural areas and agriculture and promote the entire economy by comprehensively developing agriculture.

"Comrade Ma Wenrui said: Stressing the development of a diversified economy and changing the situation of a single-product economy certainly does not mean that we can overlook grain production. Grain is the basis of all bases." Looking at the overall situation, if we want to do well in readjusting the national economy, we must first promote grain production. All the places in the province that are suitable for developing grain, must strive to develop grain production. In addition, they must properly grasp forestry, animal husbandry and other types of agricultural production. The places that are suitable for developing mainly forestry and animal husbandry must simultaneously grasp forestry and animal husbandry and produce abundant grain for themselves. "We must adopt effective measures and concentrate the essential financial and material resources to seriously and properly build up the commodity grain, cotton and oil bases in the central Shaanxi plain and the upper valley of the Hanshui River. This is a strategic measure for increasing agricultural production throughout the whole province and is also an effective support to the mountainous areas in south and north Shaanxi. The key link is to strengthen water conservancy and manure and fertilizer projects, promote the standard of scientific cultivation and find every possible means to achieve high production."

Comrade Ma Wenrui also said: Readjusting the balance within agriculture includes readjusting the area sown to crops. We must do things according to the laws of nature and economics after conducting investigations and studies. We must make reasonable arrangements for cultivating economic crops such as cotton and oil and fats. However, we should carry out readjustment under the premises of not selling less grain to the state or reducing the total production of cotton, oil and fats. We must carry out the plans systematically. "It is very important that we develop an overall plan for comprehensively developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries after conducting thorough investigations and studies. The province, all prefectures and especially all counties must have such a plan. The production teams, brigades and communes must mobilize the masses to conduct investigations, studies and democratic discussions and work on laying down these initial plans. With an overall plan which really comes from the masses and is in line with reality, we will be able to reduce our blindness, enhance our spontaneity and do things in an even better way."

#### SHAANXI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON RESTRICTING MEETINGS

HK240322 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Sep 79 HK

[Text] The Shaanxi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees issued the following circular on 22 September to all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, administrative offices, all municipal and county revolutionary committees, and all provincial organs.

Many leading comrades of prefectures and counties have recently reported that too many meetings are being held by the provincial authorities and that many meetings on professional work matters require the attendance of responsible comrades of the prefectures and counties, with the result that they are frequently attending meetings and have no time to do actual work. They have demanded that leadership methods be improved and that the number of meetings be cut. This opinion is very good.

A current prominent problem in our leadership is that the work style of having everything done in and by the organs exists to a serious degree. Documents are piled up like mountains and meetings are held all the time. As a result many leading comrades are unable to extricate themselves from the documents and meetings. This situation seriously hinders the shift of focus of party work. It is essential to adopt effective measures to seriously solve this problem. We therefore issue the following instructions:

1. To solve the problem of excessive meetings, it is necessary to fundamentally improve leadership style and methods. The leading organs and leading cadres at all levels must seriously practice the leadership method of "from the masses, to the masses," and regularly go down to the basic levels to find out the actual situation and listen to the masses' views, so that the resolutions, plans, instructions and work arrangements which they make will conform to objective reality. It is necessary to get rid of the bureaucratic work style or sitting high above everyone and failing to plunge into reality, to conduct investigation and study, or to find out the conditions below. We can thus greatly improve our leadership style and methods.
2. It is necessary to cut down the number of meetings. The leading comrades can go down to the lower levels to convey the arrangements for certain items of work. Meetings which are not absolutely necessary must be resolutely cut to the minimum. Joint meetings should be held whenever possible. A large or medium-sized meeting should not be held when a small meeting can solve the problem. Meetings which can be held in the lower levels should not be held in the upper levels. The duration and scope of necessary meetings must be strictly controlled. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of the functional departments. When these departments convene conferences on professional work matters, they should not do so in the name of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. They should only notify their subordinate professional work departments to attend such meetings, and should not notify leading comrades of the prefectures and counties. In short, it is necessary to do everything possible to cut the numbers of meetings and participants, to insure that the leading cadres at all levels have relatively ample time and energy to go down to the lower levels to do actual work.
3. It is necessary to improve the quality of meetings and strive for practical results. Before a meeting is held, it is necessary to issue an advance notice of its agenda, so that everyone will know what problems it will solve and seriously make good preparations for attending the meeting. It is necessary to first carry out penetrating investigation and study of the problems to be discussed and solved at the meeting and put forward views on solving these problems, and also prepare documents and data to be discussed. A meeting should not be convened in a hazy and vague fashion if preparations are not ripe. During the meeting, it is necessary to strengthen organizational leadership and reach clear-cut resolutions by means of bringing democracy into play and extensive debate and discussion. We should strive to run meetings as short and smooth affairs which solve actual problems. At the same time, we must pay attention to diligence and thrift, reduce conference expenditure to the minimum and strictly prohibit extravagance and waste. When some professional work departments hold meetings, they apply for reimbursement from the lower levels. This way of doing things is wrong and must be stopped.
4. It is necessary to strictly observe the procedure for examination and approval of meetings. When a provincial organ is going to hold a professional work meeting, after review by the responsible department, committee or office it is necessary to report the matter to the concerned secretary or Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee or the chairman or vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee for examination and approval. At the same time, the agenda, duration, [word indistinct] and the composition of the participants of the meeting must be reported to the general office of the provincial CCP committee or the general office of the provincial revolutionary committee. When meetings require the attendance of secretaries and deputy secretaries of prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, special commissioners and deputy commissioners of prefectural administrative offices and chairmen and vice chairmen of municipal and county revolutionary committees, it must be reported to the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees for examination and approval. It is impermissible to arbitrarily decide to convene meetings without this approval. Areas and departments must also set up a definite examination and approval procedure and exercise strict control over meetings of all kinds.



## XINJIANG FORUM MARKS REGION'S LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OW250027 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Summary] "The United Front Work Department of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee and the regional CPPCC committee recently held a forum at the regional CPPCC hall to mark the 30th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Xinjiang." Attending the forum were (Ma Yiren), vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee and a former Kuomintang major general, (Shan Mudan), member of the national CPPCC committee and the regional CPPCC committee and a former Kuomintang major general, and others.

"Zhang Shigong, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, attended the forum and delivered a speech. He said: Xinjiang has been peacefully liberated for 30 years already. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the regional CCP committee, Xinjiang has scored tremendous achievements in socialist construction, with agricultural and pastoral production rapidly developing each passing day. Outstanding achievements have been scored in all fields of endeavor. All these achievements are closely connected with the strenuous efforts of the people in the autonomous region. We must actively participate in the work of building Xinjiang under the leadership of the party and play our roles well in our various posts. The second session of the fifth regional people's congress and the second session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee have officially ended. When the deputies attending this congress and session return to their respective localities, they must take the lead in popularizing well the guidelines laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress as well as the guidelines laid down by the 2d session of the 5th regional people's congress and the 2d session of the 4th regional CPPCC committee and make fresh contributions to the early realization of the four modernizations and reunification of the motherland."

## XINJIANG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON WATER CONSERVANCY, POWER

OW211341 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Summary] "At the recent regional conference on water conservancy and hydroelectric power, the deputies followed the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving our national economy, conscientiously summarized the region's positive and negative experiences in developing water conservancy projects in the past few years, and worked out the principles, tasks and measures for the development of water conservancy in the region during the period of readjustment in the next three years. The deputies attending the conference heard a briefing on the guidelines set by the national conference on water conservancy work and the national conference on farmland capital construction, and summarized the experiences of various localities regarding farmland capital construction."

The conference pointed out: The tasks in developing water conservancy work in Xinjiang are as follows:

1. It is necessary to vigorously raise the level of irrigation and rapidly build water conservancy projects that are conducive to the development of farmland and will give stable, high yields, even in times of drought and waterlogging.
2. Efforts must be made to vigorously develop water conservancy projects for grasslands to provide livestock with ample grass fodder.
3. It is essential to vigorously build small hydroelectric power stations in agricultural and pastoral areas.

4. Efforts must also be made to consolidate water conservancy projects and reduce the number of projects that will not bring immediate results. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen management over water conservancy work and strengthen hydrologic research, planning and design work to create conditions for the further development of water conservancy work.

"During the conference, Comrade Li Jiayu, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional agricultural commission, delivered an important speech. He said: To vigorously develop farmland capital construction, it is necessary to continue bringing into full play the spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance. He pointed out: Our practice of implementing the guidelines set by party Central Committee documents Nos 37 and 42 on correcting the tendencies of egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisition and the trend of increasing the peasants' burden, and our practice of carrying out the party's rural economic policies are entirely correct. We must continue implementing the guidelines set by these two documents and refrain from committing the same errors."

Comrade Li Jiayu pointed out in conclusion: "The key to doing a good job in developing farmland capital construction lies in strengthening the party's leadership. Party committees at all levels must list development of farmland capital construction as an important item in their daily agendas. The principal leading comrades in various localities must personally take charge of the work, pay attention to planning, make good arrangements for this winter and next spring, and organize all forces to fulfill capital construction development tasks."

#### BRIEFS

**QINGHAI THEATRICAL FESTIVAL**--The theatrical festival held by Qinghai Province to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic closed at the people's theater in Xining on 10 September. A closing ceremony was held and attended by leaders from both the provincial and Xining municipal offices. At the ceremony Shang Zhitian, vice governor of Qinghai Province, issued certificates and awards to outstanding performers. (Yan Yujie) deputy director of the provincial party committee's propaganda department, delivered a closing speech. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW]

**XINJIANG ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**--Xinjiang's General Bureau of State Farms and Land Reclamation is readjusting the relationship between agricultural and animal husbandry production and relationships in livestock breeding. It is striving to increase animal husbandry production, which now accounts for only 13.9 percent of the total agricultural production of its more than 190 modern, state-run, regimental agricultural and animal husbandry farms. In 1978 the total number of animals of the units under the General Bureau reached more than 12.69 million head, or 7.1 percent more than the year before. In the first half of this year, this number reached 3.18 million, despite serious natural adversities. This was a 3.21 percent increase as compared with the same period of last year. Because the number of animals should be further increased, the General Bureau calls on all farms to increase production in animal husbandry production. It also calls for increased production of horses, so as to divert more fodder to raising other animals. In addition, it calls for development of poultry, bee, deer and rabbit production. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Sep 79 OW]

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